The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars
can be obtained from
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 117 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 18, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in .....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,

Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
23rd May.	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	....	....
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	*India ..	8900	....	....
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	*Arabia ..	8000	....	....
4th July.	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
11th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	....	....
18th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
25th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	....
1st Aug.	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
8th ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	....
15th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
22nd ,,	India ..	8000	....	....
29th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Egypt	8000

*These vessels will call at Brindisi.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY ON ALL STEAMERS.

Every Cabin has an Electric Fan FREE OF CHARGE.

Movable Electric Reading Lamps are FITTED TO EACH BERTH.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY,
Acting Superintendent,
Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival.	Departure.
Penang Maru	Murazumi	4965	9th May	22nd May
Inaba Maru	Shinohe	6189	20th ,,	30th ,,
Jinsen Maru	Sano	3785	26th ,,	6th June
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4025	5th June	16th ,,
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	15th ,,	26th ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	28th ,,	10th July

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

CAPITAL (authorised) ..... Rs. 20,00,000
CAPITAL (issued & subscribed) ... Rs. 19,36,700
CAPITAL (Paid up) ..... Rs. 11,24,978
RESERVE FUND (In G. P. Notes) Rs. 10,40,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

SAILINGS 1914.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
Adalia .....B	3475¶	10th May..	....
City of Lahore .....A & C	6875	....	29th April.
City of Birmingham A & C	7475‡	27th May..	25th May.
City of Calcutta... A & C	7630‡	....	10th June.
City of Benares ....A & C	6984	....	20th June.
City of Manchester..A&C	5551	24th June..	....
City of York .....A & C	7811‡	....	24th June.

*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

† "City of Lahore" calls at Marseilles and Plymouth.

‡These steamers call at Port Sudan.

§ "B" class carries neither Surgeon nor Stewardess.

¶ Destination Barrow-in-Furness.

OUTWARD.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Marseilles or Naples about.	Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July.	10th July..	24th July.
*City of Calcutta ..	7630	.... Aug..	9th Aug..	23rd Aug.
*City of York.	7811	14th Aug..	22nd Aug..	5th Sept.
City of Manchester ..	5551	22nd Aug..	....	14th Sept.
†City of Marseilles ..	8800	19th Sept..	26th Sept..	11th Oct.‡
*City of Glasgow ..	6529	28th Sept..	6th Oct .	21st Oct.
†City of Paris.	9232	10th Oc ...	17th Oct...	31st Oct.
*City of Poona.	7467	22nd Oct...	30th Oct ..	14th Nov.
*City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct...	....	21st Nov.‡
†City of Calcutta ..	7630	7th Nov.	14th Nov..	28th Nov.
†Trafford Hall	5421	17th Nov..	25th Nov..	11th Dec.
City of Manchester ..	5551	5th Dec...	....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples. †Calling at Marseilles, ‡Calling Karachi direct.

¶ "Trafford Hall," carries 1st Class Passengers only.

FARES.	1st class Singles.	1st class Return.	2nd class single	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	489	801
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	[737

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess. A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TLEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—
Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,900,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Mukden	Shanghai
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Tokyo
Los Angeles		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 207.
Horaby Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCOLPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
LINGA, 2185, Mon. 18th May, 11 a.m. †P.D. & C. M.
BARPETA, 3,200, Thur. 21st May, a.m. ‡C. M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 22nd May *6 a.m. Direct
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARPETA," 3,200 tons, on Thursday, the 21st May calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANDRA" 3,200 tons, on Thursday, the 21st May calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly.)

Steamer. Tonnage. Sailing on or about.
†PENTAKOTA ..... 3418 ...Thursday 28th May
*PALAMCOTTA .....3413 ,, 11th June.
†PURNEA .....3306 ,, 25th ,,
*PUNDUA ..... 3305 ,, 9th July

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nichol Road, near Bellard Pier.
Bombay.

18th May, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA..	6368	Capt. P. McLean	23rd May 1914
Massilia	6091	J. Thomson	9th June 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt. J. L. Henderson	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C. S. Osborne R. N. R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th Aug 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	24th Aug 1914
Massilia	6091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	Capt J. L. Henderson	28rd. Sept 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S.Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	Capt. J. Kinnaird	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	448	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA,

LEADING CONFECTIONER AND CATERER OF WESTERN INDIA.

Cakes and Confectionery prepared daily on the Premises by Skilful European Labour only.

FANCY CAKES A SPECIALITY.

(Local and up-country orders promptly and carefully attended to).

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

F. CORNAGLIA,

83—85, Medows Street, and 7, Esplanade Road, Bombay, and 6, Arsenal Road, Poona.

TELEGRAMS: "CORNAGLIA." TELEPHONE No. 42:

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
28, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

East End Office.

FUND EXCEED.....£19,031
ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,139,55

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

and for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary

Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY.
Or, T. H. MORE & Co., Chief Agents
Hummum St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

Ever been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

B. O. C. LAMP OILS.
B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

Agents:—SHAW WALLACE & Co.,
TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

THE CHOICE OF A CAMERA

If you are contemplating the purchase of a camera with a good lens, let the camera be one that is built for the lens by the makers of the lens.

Messrs. GOERZ have been making photographic lenses for the past 28 years, and each camera made by them is built for the lens with which it is fitted. Their latest product the "DOGMAR" lens is the acme of optical perfection.

Over seventy per cent. of the press photographer of the world use GOERZ cameras, men whose living depends upon securing successful photographs. It is essential that the cameras they use be light, unobtrusive, simple and of universal adaptability.

In point of value, excellence of workmanship and the wonderful performance of the lenses fitted GOERZ cameras are unequalled by any at a similar price.

May we have the pleasure of showing you the latest models of GOERZ TENAX CAMERAS.

MARCKS & CO. LD. BOMBAY & POONA
AGENTS FOR C. P. GOERZ. O.A.

MILD DINDIGUL CIGARS.

PERFECT HAND-MADE INDIAN SMOKES.

Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50 Rs.	3—0
Dindigul Bouquets ,,	,, 50 ,,	2-12
Dindigul Torches ,,	,, 50 ,,	3—8
Dindigul Rocks ,,	,, 50 ,,	2—8
Dindigul Pride, thin and long	,, 50 ,,	2—0

Besides the above, good many other brands in stock.
Price List on receipt of a Post-card.

Sole Agents in India,

D. Merwan & Co.,

24 Medow Street, Fort.

Branch 95, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co.
Also at DINSHAW MERWAN, opp. the Docks.

Our I. C. O. brand

REFINED COTTONSEED OIL

is an excellent cooking and salad oil, safely taking the place of GHEE or BUTTER in a number of dainties.

INDIAN COTTON OIL Company, Limited.

HUMMUM St., FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES:—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs.3.000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank. 264

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332.

MOTOR CARS from POONA to PANCHGani and Mahableshwar: The firm who owns the largest and best fleet of large and small cars that are running there is THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Poona. 1989a

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED GRADUATES for the Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad. Apply stating terms to the Proprietors. 2586

WANTED—DRAWING MASTER or MISTRESS. European School certificated. Apply to Box No. 466, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2516

WANTED—June 15th, JUNIOR LADY ASSISTANTS. European School certificated. Apply to Box No. 465, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2516

WANTED—A PROFESSOR or LECTURER in English from 10th June, 1914, for a period of one year or more, to fill a temporary vacancy. Salary according to qualifications and lecturing experience. Copies of not more than four testimonials required. Applications must reach the PRINCIPAL, D. J. Sind College, Karachi, not later than Monday, 1st June, 1914. 2604

THERE are vacancies for eight trained nurses in this hospital. Salary not less than Rs. 100 per mensem, with furnished quarters, lights and fans, but without rations. To a specially trained surgical or theatre nurse, Rs. 130 per mensem is offered.

Apply, with recent testimonials, to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT, General Hospital, Howrah. 2007

WANTED SITUATION as a Professor or Lecturer in Philosophy in any of the 1st grade colleges, for a Master of Arts in Mental and Moral science of the Madras University, with experience in lecturing to the college classes, with brilliant university career, aged 26, athletic and sportsman. Apply to "K" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2590

WANTED trained experienced Instructors for Police Training School, Hyderabad. One on H. S. Rs. 200/plus 25, and 3 on H. S. Rs. 150—5—175, plus 25 each. Must be well able to deliver lectures in Urdu. Sound knowledge of Criminal Law and Police Circulars essential.—Apply stating age, qualifications, testimonials, etc., to INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE, Hyderabad, Deccan. 2031

WANTED two young and energetic men for the posts of MANAGER and ACCOUNTANT in the Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Akola, Berar. Thorough knowledge of English, Marathi, Account-keeping, correspondence and office routine essential. Must be physically fit for contant touring in the district. Preference will be given to graduates, qualified in accounts and with Marathi as mother tongue. Decent salaries and travelling allowance to really competent men. Applications with copies of testimonials and references stating salary required, must reach the Undersigned before the 25th of May, 1914.

K. G. DAMLE,
Chairman,
Central Urban Bank, Ltd.,
2090 Akola.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E5.
Ft. Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED experienced Head Clerk and Folding Clerk for up-country Mill. Apply Box No. 490. 2613

WANTED B.A.'s as TEACHERS in the Moffussil. Starting salary Rs. 55 to Rs. 60 p. m. with prospects. Apply to "HITAKARI," Pandharpur. 2061

WANTED.—An experienced Black and White BROMIDE FINISHER to do piece work. D. NUSSERWANJEE, Photographer, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 2602

WANTED SITUATION by a young Italian gentleman who is a graduate of the Italian Military Academy and well conversant with the French and English languages. Apply to Box No. 495, c/o Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2625

FULLY TRAINED NURSE going home in May, willing to take charge of invalid or child in return for passage home. Apply "P. C.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1910

WANTED two first-class cornet players—Sikh, Dogra of Panj. Muhdn. Good prospects for really good players.—Apply BAND PRESIDENT 24th Panjabis, Nowshera, N. W. F. P. 2053

WANTED PUPILS for tuition on the Violin by an accomplished and highly trained young man. Apply to Box No. 497, Advt. Dept.,"Bombay Chronicle." 2627

WANTED INFLUENTIAL CANVASSERS on pay for United Assurance Co., Life Marriage & Upanayan Schemes. Monthly Premiums annas 8 to Rs. 2. Apply to GENERAL AGENT c/o The "Briton," Bombay. 2038.

WANTED, a really good fitter, familiar with road rollers and capable of testing boilers. Salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 150, by biennial instalments of Rs. 10.—Apply to STATE ENGINEER, Kashmir Durbar, Srinagar. 2032

WANTED experienced AGENTS for canvassing Sola Hats in Bombay Province. Parsi preferred. Security Rs. 100 essential. Salary according to qualifications. Apply:—P. I WORKS, 129/2, Mechova-Bazar Street. Calcutta. 2056

WANTED a farrier, clever and having experience in Regiments, specially of shoeing Polo ponies. Pay according to qualifications and experience.—Apply to PRIVATE SECRETARY to Lt. Nawabzadah Talemahmmedkhan Saheb of Palanpur. (North Gujarat). 1931

AN Assistant Engineer is required by the District Board, Shahpur District, Punjab, to assist the District Engineer. Applicant must be an European and have had some experience on Roads and Buildings. A probation of six months will be demanded.—Apply stating qualifications and terms to DISTRICT ENGINEER, Shahpur, Shahpur District, Punjab. 2051

TWO draftsmen required for inking in Survey, Plans and tracing for 3 months. Applicants must be neat and accurate workers, and able to do lettering for photographs.

Apply with copies of tes timonials and work, which will not be returned, stating pay required, to—

STATE ENGINEER,
2059 Alwar State.

WANTED.—Suboverseers on Temporary Establishment on a consolidated pay ranging from Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. Only those who have passed the Suboverseer's examination need apply to the Undersigned attaching testimonials, if any

A. X. MORAES.
Executive Engineer,
Dharwar District.
Dharwar, 13th May 1914. 2630

WANTED a qualified HEAD DRAFTSMAN for the Office of the Superintending Engineer and Secretary, P. W. D. Rajputana, on a salary of Rs. 90—6—120. Must be well up at computing and designing. A man with a School of Arts training preferred. Twelve months' probation. Apply with copies of testimonials to THE SECRETARY, P. W. D., Rajputana, Mount Abu. 2058

LOCOMOTIVE INSPECTOR Wanted—Must be an experienced locomotive engineman of good education, tactful and strictly sober. Duties are chiefly travelling with and instructing drivers in handling a locomotive economically. Pay Rs. 300-10-350, with free quarters and travelling allowance. Apply stating age and enclosing copies of testimonials, to LOCO. & CARR. SUPERINTENDENT, Burma Railways, Insein, Burma. 2054

WANTED an experienced trained graduate for the post of Head Master of D.A.A.V. Aided High School, Ajmer, on Rs. 140 p.m.

Also two other graduates experienced, B. Sc or trained to work as Assistants. Salaries Rs. 50, Rs. 75 p.m., according to qualifications. Arya Samajist will be preferred.

Applications to reach the undersigned not later than 31st May 1914.

MITHAN LALL BHARGAWA, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, Honorary Secretary. 2052

WANTED—RESPECTABLE and influential canvassers and representatives for raising capital on the Hindusthan Tea and Fishery, Limited—a rising tea concern—on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 500 upwards per mensem. The Company has already started the work of opening a new Tea Garden on a vast area of about 4,000 acres of land and contemplates purchasing a running concern also. For particulars, please apply to THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE MANAGING AGENTS, Karimganj, Dt. Sylhet, A. B. Railway. 2572

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—3½ Rudge Motor Cycle, 1913 Model, Free Engine, not ridden 1500 miles, in perfect order, with lamp, horn and accessories. Price Rs. 750. No offers.—Apply LT. JERRARD, Dorset Regt., Poona. 1968

FOR SALE.—BOMBAY MANGOES.

ALPHONSOES, Rs. 3-0; Rs. 4-8 & Rs. 6-0 per dozen.

PAIRIES, Rs. 2-0; Rs. 3-0 & Rs. 4-8 per dozen.

DHOBLE & Co., Crawford Market. Bombay. 2302b

TIGER AND PANTHER SKINS.—A fresh stock just to hand; prices from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 300/-.

Also a very tame Panther Cub six Months' old, used to chain.

MURRAY BROS.,
Taxidermists,
2628 Sion, Bombay.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.-p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY,
85, Medows Street,
2129 Bombay.

FOR SALE.

(1) B. W. M., 9 years, I.P.A.C., good trapper and ladies hack. Believed sound. Rs. 600.

(2) Cottage Piano by John Broadwood & Sons, London, Good toned instrument and in good condition, Rs. 650.

(3) Monarch Gramophone, very clear tone, and 56 good records. (Mostly double), Rs. 150, or offers.

(4) Quarter-plate Goerz Tenax Camera in leather case with 6 rolls of Films. Bought last August, Rs. 150.

Apply to:—

T. K. FORDYCE,
Allahabad Bank,
2633 Bombay.

BUNGALOWS, COTTAGES, and HOUSES TO BE LET IN POONA.

No. 15 Elphinstone Road.
No. 3 Parbatti Villas.
No. 12 S. P. Lines Cottage.
No. 152 Valentine Lodge.
No. 6 Prince of Wales Road.
No. 1994 Convent Street.
No. Stanton Road.
Doubled storied Bungalows on Arsenal Road.
No. 130 Bund Cottage.
No. 1 Parbatti Villas.
No. 15 S. P. Lines.
Bounty Hall, Civil Lines.

BUNGALOWS and PLOTS FOR SALE in healthy localities. Apply:—

J. D. COOPER,
House Agent,
Poona.

TO BE LET.

TO LET UNFURNISHED FLAT in Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade from 1st June. Apply C. LUCAS, 3a Imperial Mansions, Cuffe Parade. 2618

WELL Furnished airy room TO LET, Apollo Bunder. Will suit married couple or two Bachelors with or without board. Electric light and fans. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1600

TO BE LET, small FURNISHED SUITE, facing West, entirely separate, suitable for two Bachelors or Married Couple, Board optional. Tiled floors and up-to-date sanitary arrangements. E. L. and F., private entrance, near Wodehouse Road. Apply to Box. No. 520, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2000

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

I, M. A. W. MISHARI of Bombay, on behalf of THE ARAB STEAMERS, LTD., hereby give notice that in consequence of the Arab Steamers, Ltd., being owners of the S. S. "PALAWAN," I have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchants' Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the ship "PALAWAN" of Bombay, official number 1,02,400 of gross tonnage 4682.59 tons, registered tonnage 2923.16 tons, heretofore owned by the Arab Steamers, Ltd., for permission to change her name to "JEDDAH" and to have registered in the new name at the Port of Bombay as owned by us.

Any objections to the proposed change of the name must be sent to the REGISTRAR of Shipping at Bombay within seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Bombay, this sixteenth day of May, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen. 2632

AGRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of about 180 tons CRUDE OIL for Diesel Engines required at the Agra Water Works for the period from 1st July, 1914, to 31st March, 1915.

The Crude Oil must be delivered and weighed monthly at Agra Water Works at the rate of 20 Tons per month before the tenth day of each month.

Tenders will be received upto noon of 29th May, 1914.

Each Tender to be accompanied by cash, or a cheque or currency notes for Rs. 200 as earnest money.

A. F. SHUTE,
Municipal Engineer, Agra.
Agra, dated the 11th May, 1914. 2060

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT O JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL URISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 190 OF 1899.

MOHSIN BIN SALLEY BARAKJUNG ..... Plaintiff.
versus
NASIR BIN MANASSAR and Others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 16th day of February, 1911, and the Judge's Order, dated 19th day of July, 1913, the share of the defendants in the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on Monday, the 8th day of June, 1914, at the hour of half past three o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

ALL the right, title and interest of the plaintiff and the defendants in the following properties:—

WARD	WARD No.	STREET No.	NAME OF THE OWNER.	STREET.	
A	359	375	Jamadar Sale bin Oomer ..	..Colaba Road	.. House
A	733	49,51,53	do. do. ..	..Bora Street	..Fire Wood shop
A	1293(1-2)	12,14-16	Jamadar Awad bin Oomer ..	..Bank Street	..House with shops.
A	1369(1-2)	35,37,39-41	do. do.	..Hornby Road	.. do.
A	1429	and 19	do. do.	..Pitha Street	.. do.
B	2448	4	Mirza Alli Mahomed	..Mirza Alli Street	.. do. & Stables.
B	2367	468-470	Improvement Trust	..Nagdevi Street	..House
B	2368	472-474	do. do. ..	.. do.	do.
B	1842	231-45	Jamadar Sale bin Oomer Ghare and Others	..Janjikar Street	..House with shops
B	449	72,74,232,40	H.H. Awad bin Sultan Navazjung	..Chakla Street	.. do.
B	2835	49,51,53	Oomer bin Ahmed	..Nishanpada .	do.
C	6142	24,26,28-30	Alinas Oomer bin Ahmed Garte	..Kazi Street..	.. do.
C	5849	67-69-71-73	Awad bin Oomer Argate Jamadar	..Kika Street .	.. do.
C	2095-96	138-154	Prince Oomer bin Awad Sumshir Nawazjung and Prince Sale bin Galif Saved Navazjung	..Girgaum Road	.. do.
C	2097	1	Awad bin Oomer bin Awad Argate Jamadar	.. do.	..Firewood shop.
C	2099-2100	3-4	Bezanji Fakirji	.. do.	..Vacant land.
C.	2101 & 2 & 2098	5-6 & 2	Awad bin Oomer bin Awad Argate Jamadar	.. do.	..House & Vacant land
C	2103	7	do. do. do. ..	.. do.	..House.
C	2104	8	Bezanji Fakirji	.. do.	..Vacant land
C	2105	9	do. do.	.. do.	.. do. with shed
C	3215(1)	1 and 5	do. do.	..Chandawadi	..Stable with shops
C.	3215(2)	1a and 5a	do. do.	.. do. ..	..Vacant land
E	5062(1)	1-3	Sale bin Galib Saif Navazjung .	.. D'Lima	..House
E	6766	1-3	Rangildas Mukandas	..Police Hospital Lane	Stable and vacant land
F	2370(2)	1064a	H.H. Navazjung Bahadur ..	..Sewri ..	..Stables.
F	2370(1)	1054	Hajl Sidick Haji Ebrahim ..	.. do. ..	..House and vacant land with trees &c.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at Prince Building, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 2nd day of April, 1914.

J. E. MODI,
2607 Commissioner.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ. RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP AND LEAD SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP IN INGOTS, BRASS BORINGS, ETC.

THE ACTING AGENT is prepared to receive TENDERS at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (S.T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, 1914, for the purchase of above which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out in the Company's authorised Forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his Office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 and a minimum of Rs. 200 only) must accompany each Tender along with a cash deposit form, which is supplied gratis on application, as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or currency notes (on which no interest will be allowed), or Government promissory notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—THE AGENT does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Applicants are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove within one month from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, 30th April, 1914. 262

BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

SHETH MOOLJI JETHA'S CLOTH MARKET HALL.

NOTICE TO SHIP OWNERS AND AGENTS.

WANTED TENDERS FOR PIECE GOODS FREIGHT CONTRACT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is prepared to receive tenders of the rates of Freight at which Owners of the steamers are prepared to contract for the shipment of piece goods from Manchester, Liverpool, Birkenhead and Glasgow, via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The ship owners shall undertake to despatch not less than four and not more than seven steamers every month for the purposes of the members of the Association from the 1st day of January, 1916, till a year at least, or five years at the most, with intervals of sailing of not less than three and not more than seven days between the sailing of each steamer, such steamers must be classed 100 a 1 in Lloyd's shipping Registered R. B. S. in the Register of the British Corporation having a Registered measurement of not less than 1,200 Tons; steamers to sail from Glasgow via Suez Canal for Bombay calling at Manchester, Liverpool or Birkenhead and to receive at either of the said Ports such packages of piece goods belonging to the members of the Association as may be ready for shipment at above Ports two days before time of sailing, each steamer running as aforesaid, to accept at each trip not less than 10,000 packages, if so many be ready for shipment at each of such trip.

2. The members of the Association severally are to undertake to ship by the steamers so to be despatched all piece goods which they may import from Great Britain into Bombay, but will not guarantee any particular amount of Packages.

Copies of contract containing terms similar to these, and which is at present existing between the Conference of Steamship Owners and the Association, can be had from the undersigned on application. The Agent in Bombay of the steamship Owners will be made parties to the contract so as to render themselves as well as their principals responsible for the due performance by the latter of its terms.

The rates to be tendered must be:

1. For Freight from Glasgow to Bombay and
2. For Freight from Manchester warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges, including free delivery in the Prince's Victoria and Alexandra Docks. Goods from other Towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to Shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester warehouse to alongside steamer.

Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned must reach him on or before 30th June, 1914.

NO UNDERTAKING is given that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

Tenders from Individual Lines will have preference over those of connections of Lines.

For the members of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants' Association.

JAVERCHAND KALLIANJI,
2578 Hon. Joint Secretary.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately subsisting between Messrs. JEHANGIR BEZONJI KANGA, NOWROJI BEZONJI KANGA, JAL BEZONJI KANGA and KAIKOBAD BEZONJI KANGA, carrying on business as Manufacturers of Aerated Waters and Importers and Indenters of Machinery Accessories, Essences, etc., appertaining to the business of Aerated Waters at Forbes Street in the Fort and Khetwadi Back Road without the Fort of Bombay and at 20, Government Garden Road, Karachi, under the style or firm of Kanga and Co., has been dissolved as from the 1st day of April, 1914, by mutual consent so far as regards the said Jehangir Bezonji Kanga who has retired from the said firm from the said date. All debts due to or owing by the said late firm will be received and paid by the said Nowroji Bezonji Kanga, Jal Bezonji Kanga and Kaikobad Bezonji Kanga, who will continue the said business under the present style or firm of Kanga and Co.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1914.

SHAMRAO, MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Messrs. Nowroji Bezonji Kanga, Jal Bezonji Kanga and Kaikobad Bezonji Kanga.
2622

WANTED.

A SANITARY INSPECTOR holding Certificate of the Bombay Sanitary Surveyor's Class. Salary Rs. 60 per mensem, plus Rs. 10 allowance. Apply in writing and stating experience to

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
250 Church Gate.

COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners for the Port of Rangoon invite applications for the appointment of ASSISTANT HARBOUR-MASTER. The salary of the appointment will be Rs. 500—25—850 a month with a house allowance of Rs. 100 a month. No extra fees of any description will be allowed.

Leave and leave allowances will be granted in accordance with the civil service regulations (European services).

Candidates must be British born subjects not less than 30 and not more than 35 years of age. They must hold Board of Trade Masters' Certificates or Colonial Masters' Certificates to which the provisions of 32 and 33 Vic. Cap. 2 have been made applicable.

Applications should be addressed to the Deputy Conservator of the Port and each should be accompanied by a (a) a copy of the candidate's birth certificate or other satisfactory documentary evidence as to age; (b) copies of three satisfactory certificates testifying to the candidate's good conduct, sobriety and ability; and (c) a medical certificate of fitness signed by a qualified medical officer. Before applying candidates are recommended to read the conditions of services and duties of Assistant Harbour-Masters as revised up to the 1st May, 1913. Copies of these conditions may be seen at the office of the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Rangoon or at the office of this paper.

The selected candidate will be required to contribute 8 1-8 per cent. of his salary monthly to the provident fund which has been established by the Port Commissioners.

Applications will be received by the Deputy Conservator up to noon on Thursday, the 11th day of June, 1914.

By order,
I. COWLING,
Secretary,
Rangoon Port Commissioners.
Rangoon, 7th May, 1914. 2060

NOTICES

NOTICE.

UNDER the orders of the Government of Bengal a competitive examination for the admission of one locally selected candidate into the Bengal Pilot Service will be held at the Port Office, 151, Strand Road, Calcutta, on the 5th October, 1914. Candidates wishing to appear should submit their applications to the Port Officer, Calcutta.

2. The candidate is eligible for this examination who has not passed the middle scholarship examination under the code of Regulations for European schools or the Calcutta University Entrance examination or its equivalent.

Candidates will be examined in Navigation and Seamanship up to the standard of a 2nd Mate in the Merchant Service.

3. He must have served at sea for four years of which not less than three years must have been in Merchant Vessels of not less than three hundred tons register, employed in the foreign trade, as a seaman or apprentice and he must produce satisfactory certificates from the Masters he has sailed under.

4. He must be not less than 18 or more than 22 years of age and descended from European or Eurasian parents domiciled in India.

5. He must produce a Board of Trade or Colonial Certificate of competency as 2nd Mate or any higher grade.

6. He must produce a medical certificate as to his eye-sight and general physical fitness to work as a Pilot in a tropical climate from a Covenanted Medical Officer at his own expense and also satisfactory evidence as to his moral character.

C. J. C. KENDALL,
Comdr. R. I. M.,
Port Officer of Calcutta.
The 8th May, 1914. 2634

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that GANGARAM BAPSOBA RELE, V. S. BHANDARKAR, Esquire, Assignee of the right, title and interest of BHAWANISHANKAR ATMARAM RELE, PADMANATH ATMARAM RELE, MADUSUDAN ATMARAM RELE, MEGHASHAM ATMARAM RELE and DRAUPADIBAI, widow of CHINTAMAN ATMARAM RELE, TARANATH, SURYYAKANT, SHIVNATH and RAGHUNATH CHINTAMAN RELE, all minors by their paternal grand uncle and natural guardian the said GANGARAM BAPSOBA RELE have contracted to sell to our client MOOLJI SAWA, the undermentioned property.

ALL that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground (renewable in perpetuity) of which Bai Hamabai Framji Petit is the lessor with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses range of buildings and chawls standing thereon situate, lying and being at Foras Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 16,666 square feet and 4/9 of a square foot or thereabouts being a portion of the land numbered 68 in the Foras land Commissioner's map and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward Nos. 2906 & 2908, 2909, 2910, 2911, Street No. 84-88 (1-2-3) and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the South by the property of Keshowji Jadowji, on or towards the North by the Foras Road, on or towards the West by the property of Keshowji Jadowji, and on or towards the East by the property of Nagoo Sayajee and all which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Any person or persons having any claim to the same by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession sale, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever should make the same known in writing to us at our office at 25, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof after which the purchase will be completed without any further notice and any claims thereafter will be considered as null and void.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1914.

SURAJMAL & Co.,
2631 Attorneys for the Purchaser.

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, MACHINERY MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

SALE OF MILL MACHINERY.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co., will, by order of Messrs. Greeves Cotton & Co., sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 30th day of May, 1914, at their Sale Rooms, 21 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the following Mill Machinery manufactured by Messrs. Howard & Bullough, Ltd.

6 Roving Frames of 182 spindles each.
7 Twist Ring Frames of 348 spindles each.
9 Weft Ring Frames 368 spindles each.

Catalogue containing specifications may be obtained from the undersigned.

Machinery will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchaser.

Above Machinery has not been unpacked and is in cases as received from England.

The small part of the goods are lying in the Godown of the Vendors at Poona Street opposite Princes Docks and the greater part on the ground of the Bombay Port Trust at Frere Road, Mody Bunder North, near the entrance to the Ferry steamers.

The cases can be inspected at any time on or before the day of sale at the above premises.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can only be seen at the office of the Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th May, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ltd., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE HOUSE OF REFINED VAUDEVILLE

LA SCALA (Ltd.)

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

TWICE **6-30** **Nightly** **10**

BANDMANN-RICKARD'S CIRCUIT

PHENOMENAL SUCCESS

OF OUR

MERITORIOUS PROGRAMME

Same Programme as both Performances.

TERRIFIC ENTHUSIASM.

Have you seen

FERRY CORWEY

The Funny Musical Clown.

FERRY CORWEY

WILL 'TICKLE' YOU "STIFF"

FERRY CORWEY

Is the TALK of Bombay

AND FIVE CONTINENTS.

FERRY CORWEY

Likes Children. Bring them To-night.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST

HARP AND BANJO COMBINATION

THE ORIGINAL

STAVORDALE QUINTETTE.

The STAVORDALES

Imitate the Human Voice

The STAVORDALES

In their only act of its kind in the world

The STAVORDALES

You love 'GOOD' Music come to-night

The STAVORDALES

Have created a sensation here.

Then we have an

ALL "STAR" BILL

OF EXCLUSIVE PICTURES

BOOK NOW—POPULAR PRICES

PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

THE EXCELSIOR.

Cinema at **6-30;** Variety at **10 p.m.**

THE LYRICAL FOUR

MISS JESSIE WILTON

Miss PATTIE O'HANLON

What Happened to Mary. 2nd Part.

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.

TWO

GRAND STAR FILMS

AT THE

OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

(1) ROMANCE OF OLD BRITTANY

(Fully Coloured)

AND

(2) A TERRIBLE WAGER!

Both the pictures are supremely magnificent and possess the most powerful plot.

Sat. and Sund. Prize Matinee 5-15 to 6-45 and every night 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.) Prices Half.

Sandhurst Road.

Telephone 1266.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1797.

FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1782.

FIRE & MARINE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

As General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting

Fire, Marine and Accident business.

Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

General Agents

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,

Fort.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANOTHER GREAT JUNGLE FILM.

"AMID RAGING BEASTS"

To-Night! AT THE To-Night!

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

DID YOU SEE THAT GREAT FILM, "IN THE MIDST OF THE JUNGLE?" WELL, THIS IS SOME THING STILL BETTER.

Read what the Press says about it:—

"In many respects it is a wonderful picture. Lions, Tigers, Elephants, and an Ape, all play their part in this remarkable visualisation of jungle life, and in the course of 2,500 feet there are thrills and to spare.

EXCELLENT COMICS. A BRIGHT AND BREEZY PROGRAM ALL THROUGH.

3 Shows nightly—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.

Saturday & Sunday. { **Prize Show— 5-30 to 6-45.** **Extra Show—11-15 to 12-30.**

Charni Road. FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE. Tel. No. 1271.

STANDARD OIL CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15 2	per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage. Chage for cooly hire on Case Oil is in proportion to the distance.

In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application to—

THE MANAGER

The Indian Succession Act

FOR

STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS

BY

P. L. PARUCK, B.A., L.L.M.

Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

The only book of its kind for students going in for the LL. B. and others reexaminations in with copious instructions at the end of each subjects.

All the recent cases on the subject decided between 1900 and 1913 by the High Court of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Allahabad, and by the Privy Council including important Chancery cases cited and incorporated.

WITH AN APPENDIX.

containing the full text of the Indian Succession Act, the Hindu Wills Act, the Parsi Intestate Succession Act, etc., etc.

Price, Rs. 5.

Ramchandra Govind & Son

BOOKSELLERS.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

OPINIONS.

"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in the form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE

is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgences. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

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THIS YAKUTI or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, RAJKOT KATHIAWAR

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Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Lumbago, Neuritis, Gravel, etc,

IS

URIC ACID

which is a useless and harmful by-product of Nature's functions formed in the blood and deposited in the joints, muscles and tissues, where, if neglected, it accumulates and causes pain, discomfort and illness. This can, however, be dissolved and dispelled by

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which has proved to be a great purifier of blood, tonic and a boon to countless sufferers.

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A WOMAN'S MEAL.

SEXES, TEA AND DINNER.

Every now and then some doctor—some great disturber of the human organism and unsettler of human life—is heard proclaiming that nothing will ever be done to improve our fallen condition until the hours of our meals are changed, since we eat at the wrong times in the day says "The Times." For instance, how clear it is (to doctors) that we should never eat a meal for six or seven hours before going to bed! Our last meal, the immense meal of the day, should be tea, or rather, should be at tea time, without being anything like tea as we now understand it. It should be a nutritious repast—the *cena* of vanished ages, eaten as light fails from the sky. And after that, nothing. Then there should be breakfast, and nothing between breakfast and this tea-supper but a biscuit. To live thus would be to prepare the coming of Superman.

LIFE AND MEAL-TIMES.

But to ask this, or anything like this—to ask for any such change in the hours and significance of meals—would surely be as good as to demand that all things should be made new, all old values revalued, all old laws broken up. Our business habits would have to change with our meal-times; our social habits also. Some think that life revolves round what our friendly neighbours the French, in compliment to us call *struggle-for-lifism*, or, by a variant in this inclusive term, *struyglism-for-life;* but doctors know better than this small Darwinism; they know that human life ultimately revolves round meals. Change our meals; immediately you change the manner in which our life goes round.

Even if the common mortal, however, were brought to accept the doctor as a reliable guide in life, the difficulty of getting a permanent meal-reformation through would still be very great; simply because we have all got into the possibly regrettable habit of permitting private judgment in the matter of what we eat and when we eat it. Meals no doubt were once a sort of ritual, faithfully to be observed by the tribes that knew how to mingle pleasure and duty over roast mutton in a *golden-boughish* unanimity. In those days it must have been a heresy to refuse mutton, as now it is in some quarters to partake of pork. Similarly, to announce that you "never took any thing" at such-and-such an hour, but preferred to "wait till later," would have brought you under the suspicion of some such crime as that of children-eating—a charge so frequently brought against early Christian communities by their enemies. You were compelled to conform, then, in the matter of food, far more closely than you were in matters of belief. In such times the doctor could have brought all men into line.

All men, and, we suppose, all women; since women ostensibly obeyed. But even the mention of women reminds us, precisely, of the awful sex war that would follow upon a new diet time-table formulated solely by men to-day. In one thing, in fact, men and women do, without disagreeing rudely, at least tacitly differ; and that is in the varying importance they attach to the three or four meals of the day. We might sum this difference very roughly by pointing out that, to men, the meal that really matters is dinner—a good dinner. Now the lack of solidity and seriousness in the average woman's dinner has long been a matter of pain to the average man who has married her—or simply to the man who happens to have the honor to dine with her. However healthy and hungry she may be, she cannot, by her nature, be brought to see that dinner matters very much. He says: "You don't seem to be eating anything." She admits it. She is careless, indifferent. **Not only does** she miss half the courses, not only does she eat very little, but she lets it be seen, by her whole manner, that dinner isn't a woman's meal. She is conforming to a male tradition, in order to save trouble. Secretly, like some early sects, she has eaten, or will eat, apart.

When? And how? At tea, always; a woman's indifference to dinner depends upon her preference for tea.

If you're a man will interrupt: "But tea isn't a meal at all."

A WOMAN'S FAVOURITE MEAL.

That is just what, to women, is so delightful about tea. It isn't a real meal—not the sort of meal one has to fuss about, and prepare, and tell servants about, and order elaborately from tradespeople. It is a spontaneous, one might almost say an inspired, meal. It is not a set meal with prescribed courses and solemn intervals. It is juts eating—pleasant eating—eating that, with the progress of civilization and the emancipation of women, has gathered round the mere "origin" of a cup of tea; primitive tea-ceremony still observed by silly men in business. Women, only women, understand tea; and they say the Japanese do also. But the Japanese don't understand cakes. Tea-cake, muffin, toast, cakes, cake, tea. . .

Hearing this enumeration, a man raises his eyebrows and pretends to be shocked. He says: "But you will spoil your dinner! You won't be able to eat your dinner!" He had much better say over lunch: "Be careful; you won't be able to eat any tea."

Nearly all women revive a little over tea. They are at their best then, as they are at their worst over breakfast. With men it is quite different. In an Amazonian community, then, like that prefigured in Lytton's "Coming Race," the meal-times, or the relative importance of meals, would at once be altered to suit women, the rulers. The dominating sex chooses the hours for food. Is it not sufficiently clear, then, that in any reform of meal-times the doctors and legislators would have to begin either by reconciling the sexes or else by arranging that they should eat, like the Spartans, at different times, at different tables, and of totally different food?

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 16th May 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0.10" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at Lahore and Sirsa and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has become normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in east Rajputana. Minimum temperature is in excess at Jaipur and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is in excess in Gujarat and the inland districts of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess in the extreme and south-eastern districts and in defect elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect at Akola, Nagpur and Chanda; day temperature is also below normal at Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the North Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar and light and local on the south Coromandel coast. In Mysore, Bangalore reports moderate rainfall associated with a thunderstorm. The unsettled conditions in north-west India have given light rain in the extreme north.

Fairly general rain is likely in Malaba and some showers on the north Madras coast. A few dust or thundre storms are possible in the east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m on SATURDAY, the 16th of May 1914.

STATION.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Dec. to Date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (15th)	82.3	76.0	63	..	11.55	0.60
Jask	93.3	78.7	85	..	4.54	0.47
Muskat	..	..	68	..	2.41	—1.29
Do. (15th)	..	80.9				
PUNJAB—						
Multan	105.5	81.7	35	..	1.88	0.07
Rawalpind	95.6	66.2	60	0.10	16.23	5.47
Lahore	102.9	76.4	48	..	5.59	1.46
Sirsa	103.7	79.8	36	..	3.01	0.82
Ambala	101.7	74.1	43	..	4.90	—1.23
Delhi	103.0	78.8	50	..	2.62	—0.82
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	106.7	80.1	52	..	1.49	—0.53
Mainpuri	105.8	78.2	50	..	3.37	0.78
Jhansi	106.0	79.9	33	..	1.82	—0.20
Cawnpore	104.0	78.2	53	..	2.67	0.43
Allahabad	103.6	79.5	56	..	3.54	1.18
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobad	111.3	81.8	43	..	2.45	1.07
Karachi	88.5	77.0	83	..	2.11	0.50
Ajmer	105.7	84.4	15	..	2.73	1.08
Jalpore	109.3	84.9	16	..	1.08	—0.70
Kotah	109.6	81.6	17	..	1.62	0.14
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	108.3	78.1	57	..	1.04	0.46
Dwarka	89.4	81.1	82	..	0.40	—0.29
Veraval	89.1	77.8	66	..	0.11	—0.39
Rajkot	109.3	73.6	59	..	0.17	—0.38
Bhavnagar	110.0	82.0	43	..	0.04	—0.73
Surat	99.9	81.2	45	..	0.04	—0.41
Ahmedabad	113.1	82.6	27	..	0.95	0.49
Deesa	112.2	78.0	34	..	0.19	—0.39
Neemuch	107.3	80.0	8	..	0.88	—0.27
Indore	105.1	75.1	27	..	1.65	0.61
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	102.0	79.5	49	..	8.02	4.08
Saugor	102.4	77.6	22	..	2.83	0.14
Hoshangabad	108.0	77.7	27	..	2.52	0.53
Khandwa	109.1	78.2	22	..	1.26	—0.09
Akola	110.0	72.6	17	..	2.10	—0.11
Amraoti	107.0	81.2	27	..	3.02	0.61
Nagpur	104.6	78.6	41	..	5.53	2.27
Chanda	104.9	76.4	51	..	6.50	2.83
Raipur	104.2	79.1	61	..	5.55	2.40
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93.4	83.2	70	..	0.15	—0.50
Ratnagiri	89.7	82.2	75	..	0.06	—0.78
Mormugao	91.7	81.0	78	..	0.38	—1.84
Karwar	89.9	83.0	83	..	0.20	—2.38
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	109.4	79.1	25	..	1.40	0.15
Ahmednagar	106.3	74.8	25	..	0.69	—1.10
Poona	105.4	77.1	44	..	0.21	—1.76
Sholapur	107.1	76.1	30	..	0.28	—2.21
Bijapur	104.5	74.0	66	..	0.44	—1.96
Belgaum	96.3	70.4	70	..	2.89	—1.80
Aurangabad	104.3	76.5	24	..	2.08	0.26
Nisamabad (Indur)	107.7	76.8	23	..	0.01	—2.05
Hyderabad	101.8	82.0	56	..	2.02	—1.52
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	92.5	83.2	72	..	2.60	—3.42
Calicut	90.5	79.1	95	0.44	7.07	—6.78
Cochin	91.9	79.7	91	0.51	10.27	—9.47
Colombo	88.5	77.8	93	..	42.27	—1.15
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	93.3	83.2	84	..	2.63	—5.20
Bellary	106.0	81.1	59	..	1.40	—2.71
Cuddapah	106.5	79.6	52	..	5.48	—0.48
Madras	100.6	82.4	60	..	30.79	9.37
Bangalore	93.9	67.2	90	0.69	6.53	—0.87
Coimbatore	96.1	74.3	87	..	5.51	—3.16
Trichinopoly	102.6	80.8	58	..	12.47	—0.05
Negapatam	95.4	74.5	80	0.12	54.01	23.89

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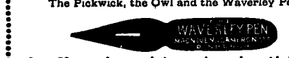
"They come as a Boon and a Blessing to Men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen"



Over 50 years' pen point experience is put into the making of Waverley Nibs. Their smoothness of point and durability in constant use make them world favourites. Beware of Imitations

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 16.

The storm in the bay has crossed the coast near Gopalpur, is of moderate intensity is moving very slowly, and will probably advance towards Chota-Nagpur to-day. The disturbance effecting the extreme north has given local showers in the North Punjab and surrounding hills.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, Chota-Nagpur, and Malabar. Fairly general in Bengal, North-West Frontier Province, Mysore, North Madras Coast, Burma, Kashmir and South-East Madras. A few falls also occurred in Assam, Bihar, the Punjab, and East Central Provinces.

The principal amounts are:—Port Blair, Diamond Island, and Maymyo, three-quarters of an inch; Barisal and Calcutta one and a half inches, Saugor Island and Burdwan two, Balasore six, Cuttack and Bhaibassa two, Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Cherat three-quarters, Jagdalpur and Mysore a half, Bangalore three-quarters, Calicut, Cochin, Trivandrum and Ootacamund a half, Waltair one and Gopalpur two.

Forecast:—Heavy rainfall is likely in Orissa and Chota-Nagpur and an increase probably in South Bengal with some extension towards the central parts of the country.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour say, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 16th May 1914 was 29.941 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 15th May 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	.. Inches.	29.887
Temperature of Air	.. degrees	86.9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. "	81.5
Dew Point	.. "	79.7
Relative humidity of Air	..	0.796
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)		5.0
Maximum temperature of Air	.. degrees	93.4
Minimum do do	.. "	82.4
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNW. WNW.
Movement of Wind do " "	.. miles	186
Fall of Rain	.. Inches.	0.00
Total fall during month	.. "	0.00
Do. do. year	.. "	0.15
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	.. "	0.00

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tide in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill
	May	h m	ft. in	May	h m	ft. in
S	16	m 3 45	24 1	16	m 9 37	18 8
		4 42 a	26 3		11 41 a	19 10
Sun	17	m 4 58	23 6	17	m 10 46	19 9
		5 43 a	25 6			
M	18	m 6 24	23 8	18	m 0 43	19 6
		6 45 a	25 2		0 11 a	20 5
Tu	19	m 7 52	23 11	19	m 1 33	19 0
		7 41 a	25 0		1 27 a	20 8
W	20	m 8 51	24 8	20	m 2 14	18 6
		8 22 a	25 1		2 10 a	20 7
Th	21	m 9 32	25 5	21	m 2 49 a	17 11
		9 0 a	25 3		3 3 a	20 4
F	22	m 10 10	26 2	22	m 3 21	17 3
		9 37 a	25 5		3 46 a	20 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to India Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

May 16 (Saturday)	Sunrise 6h. 6m.	Sunset 7h. 4 m.	
" 17 (Sunday)	" 6h. 5m.	" 7h. 4 m.	
" 18 (Monday)	" 6h. 4m.	" 7h. 5 m.	
" 19 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 7 m.	
" 20 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 7m.	
" 21 (Thursday)	" 6h. 3m.	" 7h. 7m.	
" 22 (Friday))	" 6h. 2m.	" 7h. 8 m.	

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, April 25th. 4h 51-9m p.m.; First Quarter, May 3rd 11h. 59-0m. a.m., Full Moon, 10th, 3h. 0-8m. a. m.; Last Quarter, 17th 3h a. m. 2-4l

Are you losing weight? Muscles weak and flabby? Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract builds up broken-down tissues and produces sound healthy flesh—increases your weight.

MOTOR FACTORY.

The **PROPRIETOR** of the **FORT COACH FACTORY** begs to announce that he has opened a separate department under thoroughly trained hands for **repairing and renewing MOTOR CHASSIS.** This Factory is the only one in Bombay which actually does Government House Carriage and Motor Body work and is under H. E. the Governor's appointment during five successive Governors.

The **MOTOR BRANCH** of this Factory has turned out new Bodies which have secured **GOLD MEDALS** and high approval Certificates in London, Paris and India.

Our **PAINTING, VARNISHING** and **CLOSE PLATING** work is pronounced to be unequalled.

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CROCODILE GRAINED-SELECTED SOLID LEATHER

SQUARE HAND BAGS.

Dark Tan or Black

Lock in Handle

SOUND QUALITY.

High-class Nickel Plated Rivetted Fittings.

Sizes	16"	18"	20"
Prices	Rs. 16	Rs. 18	Rs. 20

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 15th.

The Bombay Mails of 2nd inst. arrived at Brindisi yesterday morning.

Consols 2½ % .. .. .. 75unchgd.
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25.19 plus 1
Rentes 3 % .. .. .. 86¼unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.48½unchgd.
Bar Silver Spot .. .. 26 15.16unchgd.
Bar Silver 2 months hence .. 27unchgd.
Closing Tone of silver:—Indian buying.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. 63½unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. .. ½13.16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
Council Bills—Extra allotments. Bills on Calcutta Rs. 20,000 @ ½ 1.32.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 88½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. .. 2⅞—1.16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 3 3.16—1.16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3½unchgd.
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3¾unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77.9
Interest day to day loans .. ..2unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans .. 2¼unchgd.

Bales.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports 65,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 28,000
„ „ to France and Continent 59,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports 590,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports .. 358,000

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Silver to Bombay	70,000
Gold Bar to Bombay	200,000
Gold Coin to Bombay	10,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 13,000
„ Exports to Great Britain .. 6,000
„ „ to Continent 5,000
Futures at New York July .. ..12.43—3
Futures at New York Oct. .. ..11.84—4
Advanced early on firm southern spot market and improved demand and declined later owing to commission house liquidation.
DSpot Cotton at New York .. 13.40unchg.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. 13½unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.
Futures at New Orleans July .. ..12.83—4
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. ..11.87—5
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8¾unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.88½plus ¼
Silver Commercial Bars . .. 58⅝unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 15th.

Bales

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 10,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 1,000
„ Imports 2,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Good business done-steady.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures quiet steady.
Tone of Manchester Market strong.
Mid. Americans .. .. .. 7.47 plus 5
Egyptian F.G.F. . .. .. 9.25unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) July 12.47plus 1
Oct. 11.87—7
New York Official noon call July 12.45—1
Oct. 11.85—3
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12.87uncgd
Oct. 11.91—1

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
M.J.	7.08plus 4
J.J.	6.93 „ 4
J.A.	6.90 „ 3
A.S.	6.74 „ 3
S.O.	6.52 „ 4
O.N.	6.42 „ 4
N.D.	6.36 „ 5
D.J.	6.34 „ 5
J.F.	6.34 „ 5
F.M.	6.35 „ 5

LIVERPOOL COTTON GOODS.

Tone "Dhooties" and "Shirtings" steady prices incline to advance.
Tone "Cloths" steady prices firm.

Weft American 54's	11½
Weft Egyptian 80's	17
Tone "Yarns"	strong
Weft Egyptian 32's	12½
Twist 32's W.T.C.	10½
„ 32's B.	10⅜
„ 36's W.T.C.	10½
„ 36's B.	10⅞
„ 42's	11½
„ American 60's	14½
„ Egyptian 60's	16½
„ „ 80's	20⅜
Grey Shirtings 39" by 37½-38 yards 16 by 12—8lbs. Red. Heading	7.8½
Grey Shirtings 44" by 39 yards 14 by 13—8lbs.	8.2
White Nainsooks 28" by 18 yards 16 by 13 to 16—15 Range	2.8¼
White Mulls 28" by 18 yards 14 by 12 Green Ends	2.0¾
Cloth Gunnis's 36" G. 20 cif.	2.10½
40's Bannermills Twist	11½
Geo. Mayalls Yarns	11 5.16
F.G.F. Tinnivelly cif Liverpool ..	5 9.16
Buyers or Sellers	nominal
Months.	May-June
Water Twist American 30's	10⅝
„ „ „ 40's	11⅝
Mule „ „ 40's	11⅝
„ „ „ 50's	13
„ „ „ 60's	14⅞
„ „ Egyptian 40's	16½
„ „ „ 50's	16⅝
„ „ „ 60's	17⅝

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, May 15th.

Bales.

Total Actual Export	3,000
„ Forwarded	83,000
„ Imports	80,000
„ Stock	1,097,000
Stock of Cotton in London:— ..	4,110
Coconada Fair Red cif. London. ..	4 9.16
Coconada Ginned cif. London.. ..	4⅝
Western good cif. London	4 13.16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, May 15th

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June; London Buyers unchanged 38
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; Hull sellers quiet but steady unchanged 37⅞
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. nominal May-June; quiet but ste dy unchanged 34½
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. nominal May-June; firm unchanged. 34¾
South Australian nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk done 55plus ½
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers firm unchanged 50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk done firm 51plus ½
Linseed Calcutta London, May-June: firm, Buyers 48.6plus 3d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June; Hamburg sellers firm 45½plus ½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull done firmer £6-1-0p us 9d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B. £63 3.16plus 3.1¼
Copper Braziers £77½plus 6
Yellow Metal unchanged 6¾
Bar Iron, Belgian No. 2 ordinary Sizes F.O.B. Antwerp unchanged 4-7-6
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged 11-0-0
Basic Steel Bars, Belgian C.I.F. India 4-17-6—1s 3 d

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal unchanged 11.3
Arrivals:—"Rinaldo."

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August; steady but not much doing unchanged 12.9
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; firm but not doing 12¾plus ¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May: un hanged 9.5
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec. 9.7¼—½
Very quiet prices easier
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; quiet higher prices asked 13.4½plus ¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay crop finished.
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value 10.5½—¾d
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value 10.6¾—½d.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11.8¼
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value steady but very quiet unchanged 11.9¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; Buyers steady 2.9½pl ½

Liverpool, May 15th.

Wool sales closed today firm with a fair demand.
Sales Sold 23,000.

Vicanere first white	highest	14¾
„ „ „	lowest	13
„ ordinary white	highest	11½
„ „ „	lowest	10
Candahar first white	highest	12
„ „ „	lowest	11½
„ ordinary white	highest	11
„ „ „	lowest	9½
Bicanere white	highest	10½
„ „	lowest	9½

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, May 16th.

Consols 2½ % .. .. ..74 15.16—1.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. 25,17½—1½
Rentes 3 % .. .. .. 86¾unchgd.
Berlin Cheques on London .. 20.47½—1
Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. 26⅞—1.16
Bar Silver 2 months hence ..26 15.16—1.16
Closing Tone of silver:—Fall caused by India selling.
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. 63¾unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying Rate) .. .. .. 1-3.16unchgd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3 % since 29th January 1914.
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) 88½unchgd.
Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. .. 2⅞unchgd.
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 3 3.16unchgd
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 months 3½unchgd
„ „ „ „ 6 „ 3¾unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) .. .. .. 77.
Interest day to day loans .. ..2unchgd.
„ 7 day market loans .. 2¼unchgd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 16th9

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 9,000
„ Exports to Continent 5,000
Futures at New York July .. 12.55plus 12
Futures at New York Oct. .. 12.01plus 17
Advanced on favorable cables and on unfavorable weather reports.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.50plus 10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. ..13¾plus ⅛
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm.
Futures at New Orleans July .. 12.96plus 13
Futures at New Orleans Oct. .. 12.01plus 14
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8¾unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.88¾unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars. .. .. 58½—⅞

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 16th.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. 6,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. 500
„ Imports 13,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—unchanged-quiet.
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures steady.
Mid. Americans .. .. .. 7.47unchgd.
Egyptian F.G.F. . .. .. 9.25unchgd.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	7.11plus 3
J.J.	6.96 „ 3
J.A.	6.93 „ 3
A.S.	6.77 „ 3
S.O.	6.55 „ 3
O.N.	6.46 „ 4
N.D.	6.39 „ 3
D.J.	6.37 „ 3
J.F.	6.37 „ 3

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, May 16th.

Bales.

Total in Sight	13,950,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	321,000
East Indian Visible Supply ..	435,000
American Visible upply ..	2,947,000
Other Visible Supply	168,000
Total Sales	63,000
East Indian Sales	700
Total Speculation	3,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Stock	37,000
„ „ Forwarded	3,600
„ „ Actual Export	500
„ „ Imports	8,000
American Afloat..	90,000
East Indian Afloat	21,000
Total Afloat	149,) 0

MANCHESTER.

Manchester, May 16th.

Grey Shirtings 41-42-in. 38 yards, 16by 15 8.10
Grey Shirtings 44-in. 38-38½ yards 9lbs. 9.3
White Shirtings 40-41-in. 40 yards, 18 square 9.11
White Nainsooks 43-in. 19 yards, 22 by 21 .. .. 6.7½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, May 16th.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F May-June; London Buyers unchanged 38
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. May-June; Hull sellers firm unchanged 37⅞
South American Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. nominal firm.
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers firm.
South Australian nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk value unchanged 55
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Antwerp sellers firm unchanged 50½
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship New Terms May-June; Dunkirk value firm unchanged 51
Linseed Calcutta New Terms May-June, London, value, firmer 49 plus 6d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) May-June; Hamburg sellers firm unchanged 45½
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July; Hull sellers firmer £6-2-6plus 1s 6d.

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers June-August; very quiet prices steady unchanged 12.9
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal Oct.-Dec.; nothing doing unchanged 120¾
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May; 9.5½plus ½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Oct.-Dec.; 9.7½plus ½
Opened firmer and closed quiet.
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F. India sellers May-August; quiet unchanged 13.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay crop finished.
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.5½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value unchanged 10.6¾
Fine White Java C & F. Calcutta July-Dec.; value unchanged 11.8¼
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi July-Dec.; value quiet but steady unchanged 11.9¾

RUBBER.

Para Rubber May-June; Buyers quiet steady unchanged 2.9½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 16th May 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Rs.	From	Banks.
12 boxes gold	9,21,600	London	National.
1 case gold coins	30,000	Marseilles	Comptoir.
402 bars silver	7,87,500	London	National.
332 „ „	6,75,000	„	Yokohama.
1 box „			
366 bars silver	7,50,000	„	Mercantile
689 „ „	13,87,500	„	Eastern.
71 „ „	1,50,000	„	International
76 „ „	1,50,000	„	Hongkong.
192 „ „	3,75,000	„	Cox & Co.
72 „ „	1,50,000	„	Comptior.
39 „ „	75,000	„	Russo-Asiatic
150 „ „	3,00,000	„	Chartered
19 „ „	38,300	„	David Sassoon & Co.
1 box gold	37,500	„	P.& O.S.N Co

EXCHANGE.

The market is quiet and there is very little business doing either way.

We quote:—

Banks Selling—	s. d.
T. T. ready	..1 3 15-10
D D. mail	..1 3 31-32
T T. forward, August ..	..1 3 31-32
Banks Buying—	
Private D D. ready	..1 4 1-32
Credits 3 m-s ready	..1 4 3-16
„ „ forward, June ..	..1 4 3-16
„ „ 6 m-s ready ..	..1 4 11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready	170
Marks „ „	138½
60 days Hongkong	143
„ „ Shanghai.	193
„ „ Japan	150

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was unchanged at 26 15-16 for ready and 27 for forward. The local market opened rather easier, and has remained quiet with a small business doing, closing as under.

	Rs.	a.	p.
We quote —			
English bar gold ..	24	0	9
Australian bar gold ..	24	0	0
Sovereigns ..	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready ..	78	1	0
1st Settlement ..	78	3	0
2nd Settlement ..	78	1	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 14th May 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway..	79	90,874
B. B & C. I. Railway ..	57	67,947

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market kept quite steady and a few transactions were reported at Rs 95-11 for the 29th May delivery.

There was a demand for ready paper at Rs. 96-2.

SHARES.

Cotton Mill Share Market did not display any fluctuations worth noticing to-day.

David stood firm at Rs. 490 and Fazulbhai at Rs. 456½.

Madhavji improved to Rs. 1,030 and Kohinoors to Rs. 737½.

Centrals were in demand at Rs. 1,840.

Swadeshi stood unchanged at Rs. 1,440.

Sun Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 117½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 210.

Crescent at Rs. 110 and Finlays at Rs. 297½.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 230 declined to Rs. 229, but finally closed at Rs. 232 (Buyers). Kemps declined to Rs. 159.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 62 and Bank of Bombay shares were in demand at Rs. 1,600.

Bombay Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 900.

Bank of Baroda shares were placed at Rs. 53. Bombay Merchants Bank shares moved up to Rs. 8½.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld & Co.:—(Liverpool): "Small but steady market; some short covering of near positions; spinners calling cotton." (New York) "Small featureless market. The demand from spinners not so good in South Carolina." (Weather):—Our travelling man wires from South Carolina: "Weather is clear and hot; rains needed; planting is practically over. The stands are good only where planted extra early.

Gruning: "Advanced owing to fears of squeeze in near months. The statestical position is gaining strength."

Private: "Think the advance has been too rapid. We think it is a good time to sell July-August."

Dick Brothers:—"In consequence of bulls buying the market shows signs of strength."

Prices in the American markets closed a few points lower. There is no change of any importance, and we are likely to see fluctuations on good or bad weather reports in the immediate future.

In the local market there is also little change to report. Prices for forward delivery keep steady as sellers are scarce, but on the other hand there is very little enquiry for contracts. Some business is reported in fine Broach May, and fine Bengals and Khamgaon Akola for the same delivery, and prices for these styles close steadier. Other rates are practically unchanged.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate demand by exporters and mills and prices are steady.

BAZAAR QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fine	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	..	214	..	..	Jan. 1915
M.G. Bengals	208	..	..	..	May
M.G. Scind-Punja	193	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khandeish	202	192	..	..	..
M.G. Hingung Khat Wardha ..	247	..	..	..	..
M.G. Nagpore, amptee	244	..	..	..	..
M.G. Yeotmahl	234	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum ..	227	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"	214	..	..	..	..
Do.	246	..	..	..	January 1915
M.G. Amraoti	213	..	..	..	May
M G. Broach	273	..	..	235	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	March 1915
M. G. Muttia	197	183	..	..	May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	..	..	..	253	..
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	249	..
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	244	..
M. G. Compta	..	..	..	269	..
M. G. Miragi	..	..	..	275	..

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Barley Steady
Estimated Sales..	5,000
Total Imports	13,000

Future delivery prices :—

Months.	To-day's price.
M.J.	7.09plus 1
J.J.	6.94 „ 1
J.A.	6.91 „ 1
A.S.	6.75 „ 1
S.O.	6.53 „ 1
O.N.	6.43 „ 1
N.D.	6.37 „ 1
D.J.	6.35 „ 1
J.F.	6.35 „ 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steady.

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.	
Ready White, Pesi 85 % ...	5	15	6	R T
White Pesi 75 %	5	15	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	15	6	„

Linseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Bold Brown Ready ..	8	8	0	B. T.
Bold Brown May	9	2	6	R T

Rapeseed:—The Market is firm.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Brown Cawnpore ..	8	4	0	B. T
Yellow Cawnpore ..	9	11	0	R. T.
Brown Delhi May ..	9	14	9	R T

Teelseed:—The Market is quiet

Quotations —	Rs.	a	p.
85 % Bold White ..	55	0	0
Black Kutai ..	46	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat ..	58	0	0

Groundnuts:—The Market is quiet but steady

Quotations :—	Rs.	a.	p.
Bold ..	47	8	0
Small ..	46	0	0

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—	Rs	a	p.	
Ready ..	6	8	0	B. T.

Poppyseed:—The Market is steady

Quotations —	Rs	a	p.	
Ready ..	10	6	0	B. T.
May ..	10	15	0	R. T.

Castorseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations —	Rs	a	p
Madras ready ..	34	8	0
Guzerat ready ..	34	0	0
April May ..	7	0	0 R. T

Cottonseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations—	Rs.	a	p.
Berar ..	23	12	0
Guzerat ..	23	4	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m Yesterday.

Cotton ..	10,504 Bales.
Wheat ..	8,694 Cwts.
Linseed ..	11,213 „
Rape, Rai, etc. ..	5,328 „
Gingellyseed..	198 „
Poppyseed..	3,185 „
Groundnuts..	2,966 „
Castorseed ..	8,475 „
Rice ..	3,925 „
Myrabolams ..	2,220 „
Cottonseed ..	31,741 „
Mowraseed ..	227 „
Gram ..	1,837 „
Jowar..	10,449 „
Maize ..	Nil. „
Barley ..	Nil. „

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ld., for the day ending 15th May 1914.

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed Rs. 30 lacs.	
Capital Paid up	15,00,000
Reserve Funds	1,55,000
Fixed Deposits & other sums due by the Bank	29,66,000
Current Deposits..	11,48,000
Sundries	39,000
	58,08,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	18,41,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	22,08,000
Local Bills Discounted	1,70,000
Office Furniture & Fittings..	26,000
Sundries	96,000
Cash in hand & Investments in Government Paper, Port Trust, Improvement Trust. Municipal Bonds, etc.	13,68,000
	58,08,000

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The Calcutta Shares Market to-day showed firmness in prices.

The transactions included:—

Coal.—Auckland, 3 7-8; Bengal-Nagpur, 37½; Bhalgora, 25; Ex. Div. Bilbera, 3 7-8; Baroboni, 13½; Burra Dhemo, 9; Gopallichuck, 8; Imperial 8½; Lakurka, 19 7-8; Matigara 11½; Parasia, 2¾; Royal, 3½; Raneegunge, 22½; Sitarampore, 11½; South Govindpore 9; Sendra, 14½.

Jute.—Barnagore (ord.), 62; Delta (ord.), 128; Kanknarrah (ord.), 789.

Tea.—Eastern Cachar, 101; Giella, 76.

Debentures.—Beechwood Estate, 103.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up	When Div. Paid. §	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Allahabad Bank	Jan.-Aug.	18%	350
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	do.	14%	280
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	54XD
Bank of Bengal ..	do.	14%	1,670
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	14%	1,600
Bank of India Rs. 50 ..	do.	6%	62
Bombay Merchants Bank Ltd. Rs. 50	do.	Nil	8½
Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	Nil	17½
Central Co-operative ank, Rs. 25	..	As 7	26
Bank of Madras	Jan.-July	12%	1,460
Bank of Rangoon Rs. 25 ..	..	4½%	20
Poona Bank Old Issue Rs. 30 ..	..	10%	30 nom
New Issue Rs 15 ..	June	10%	15,nom
Punjab National Bank ..	June	11%	175
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..	..	3
Standard Bank Rs. 50 P. ..	..	Nil	25
EXCHANGE BANKS ..			
Chartered Bank	..	16%	£62
Mercantile Bank £12½ A ..	..	8%	£23
Mercantile Bank £12½ B ..	..	8%	£22½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. ..	do.	34%	£18-10
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4 ..	March	6%	82½
National Bank of India £12½	Sep.-Mar.	14%	630

Press Companies.

Akbar ..	May.	300	4,800
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	900
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	190
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	13
Fort ..	Nov.	5	90
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	90
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	445
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	220
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	4,50
Indian Cotton ..	Jan.	10	2½
Jumna Ginning and Weaving Co., Ltd. ..	..	7%	6½
Kamgaum ..	Sept.	Nil	700
Mahmudpura Co ..	..	7½	190
Mehuva ..	Oct.	Nil	100
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Manufg. ..	Aug.	12½	18
New East India ..	Sept.	40	220
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov	50	700
New Berar ..	Jan	40	845
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	525
Sind ..	Nov.	30	685
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	250
Volkart, U.P. Ltd. ..	Sept.	30	635
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	13

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	25	840XD
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	80 Nom.
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..	60
Bo Cotton Manufacturing	..	..	125
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25	617½XD
Bombay United ..	Apl.-Nov.	20	485
Century	Apl.-Oct.	8	225
Central India ..	Apl.-Nov.	50	1846
China	Mar.-Sep.	45	585
Chinoi Silk	..	20	400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep.	55	1420
Coronation Mills ..	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	460
Connaught	do.	Nil	100
Coorla	April	50	560
Crescent	Apl.-Sep.	6	109½
Currimbhoy	do.	10	210
David	May-Nov.	20	490
Edward Sassoon	April	10	170
Emperor Edward	Apl.-Sep.	25	425
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	110
Fazulbhoy	Apl.-Oct.	20	456½
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,370
Finlay Mills	Do.	10	297½
Gold Mohur	Do.	25	525
Hindustan	November	60	500
Howard and Bullough ..	May	25	300
Hyderabad	do.	40	125
Imperial Cotton ..	do.	Nil	80 nom
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	Apl.-Sep	5	100XD
Indian Manufacturing ..	April	25	340
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60	950
Indore Malwa	May-Dec.	6	150
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil	160
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	5	95XD
Jewraj Bando	May.	20	400
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil	125
Khandesh Spg. & Mfg. Co. ..	June-Dec.	25	700
Khatao	May-Nov.	45	1,360XD
Kohinoor	Apl.-Aug.	25	737½
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60	1,080
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	Apl.-Sept.	60	1,030
Madras United	June-Dec.	60	1,860
Manockjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,700
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil	80
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	50	2,370
Nawab of Cambay.. ..	..	30	350
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	8	213½
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	35	990XD
Phœnix	Apl.-Sep.	8	162½XD
Presidency	April	25	220
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	685
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	420
Sholapore	Apl. Sep.	150	5,050
Simplex	New	New	225
S. Maharatta	Nov.	..	40
Standard Mills	May-Nov.	40	1050
Sun	..	Nil	117½
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	180 Nom
Swan	Apl.-Sep.	10	257½XD
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	65	1,440
Tata Mills O. Rs. 50 ..	New	New	7½Premium
„ „ 5% P. Rs. 50 ..	New	New	Par.
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	40	1 220
Vishnu Cotton	..	Nil	362½
7 % P.		Nil	630
Western India	Nov.	60	425
Mysore Spinning	April	15	24

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly .	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	183
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly. .	Feb.-July	6½	677½
Amritsar Patty Rly ..	Mar-A

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 16th.

S.S. Bandra	Mande	Busreh May 5
S.S. Linga	Cutbush	Karachi May 14

DEPARTURES.

May 16th.

S.S. Persia	Bradshaw	Calcutta via Galle
S.S. Ula	Oliver	Calcutta via Galle
S. S. Chakrata	Macfadyan	Antwerp

17th May.

S.S. Cape Finisterre	Wilson	Kobe via Sabany

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	*Ferrara	for Persian Gulf
"	Budrie	for do.
"	Beme	for Rangoon
"	Macedonia	for London
"	Bandra	for Persian Gulf

S. S. Umona.—The Natal Line S. S. Umona arrived at Weymouth from Bombay, on the morning of the 13th instant.

S. S. Colombo Maru.—The N. Y. K. steamer Colombo Maru, left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 14th and the S. S. Kamakura Maru (Homeward bound) arrived at Hongkong, on the 14th instant.

S. S. City of Karachi.—The Elllerman Line, S. S. City of Karachi, (Homeward bound) arrived at Marseilles on the morning of the 14th instant.

S. S. Malay Maru.—The O. S. K. steamer Malay Maru, left Colombo for Bombay on the 14th instant and is due here on Monday the 18th instant.

S. S. Chinkoa.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chinkoa left Port Said on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

S. S. Chantala.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chantala left London on the afternoon of the 15th instant.

S. S. Clan Maclean.—The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean left Suez on the morning of 16th instant.

S. S. Chanda.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chanda arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of 16th instant.

S. S. Olympia.—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia left Liverpool for Bombay on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

S. S. Chinkoa.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chinkoa left Suez on the morning of the 16th instant.

S. S. Malda.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Malda left Port Said on the morning of the 16th instant.

S. S. Nevasa.—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Nevasa left London on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

S. S. Bandra:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Bandra 1,877 tons. Captain H. Maude, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, which port she had left on May 5, with a general cargo and passeng.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Linga, 951 tons. Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, which port she had left on May 14, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Persia:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy's steamer Persia, 4,154 tons. Captain H. S. Bradshaw, sailed on Saturday for London, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Cape Finisterre:—The steamer Cape Finisterre, 2,802 tons. Captain T. R. Wilson, sailed yesterday for Kobe via Sabang, with a general cargo.

P. DOCK.

Saturday May 16th, 1914.

SHED	STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A	Logician	Yeates	K. N. & Co
B	Colenso	Branton	J. F. & Co
C. & R.	Saigon Maru	Yamaguchi	O. S. K
D. & E	Chupra	Whitbourn	M. M. & Co
F	Den of Ewnie	White	K. N. & Co
H	President	Schutt	A. S. & Co
	Schilditurm	Steine	W. & A. G. & Co.
M.	Tauvabi	Kass A. M.	Ewat & Co
N	Greenbank	Pettiam	W & A. G.& Co
O	Umzumbi	Robertson	W. & A. G. & Co
P	Solfels	Schmidt	W. & A. G. & C

V. DOCK.

1	Penang Maru	Marizumi	N. Y. K.
1	Macedonia	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. & Co
2	Elysia	Maclean	W. & A. G. & Co
4	Clan Macneil	Gunn	J. M. & Co
5	Elgin	Potts	M. M. & Co
6	Keeling	Macheanzli	K. N. & Co
7.	Ujina	Abbott	M. M. & Co
8	Havraise	Salvi	J. M. & Co
	Corsinia	Promuta	W. & A. G. & Co
10 & 11	Clan Chatton	Pill	J. M. & Co
12&13	Kalinda	Webb M.	J. F. & Co
15	Java Maru	Fuchikami	O. S. K

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3	Marienbad	Bednarz	A. L. S. N. Co
6	Gutenfels	Fischbeck	W. & A. G. & Co
7	Delta	La Mare	P. & O. S. N. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Lawe	Wheeler	D. M. K

H. W. V. D.

Bahrein	Ternel	Arab Steamer
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aviemoor	Keefod	T. Jeewandas Co
Bahadur	Peet	T. M. & Co
Barpeta	Alton	M. M. & Co.
Budrie	Mathews	Arab Steamer.
Blake	Hill	A. Y. & Co
Baron Cowdor	Cuckie	
Barrpool	Jenkins	
Bra	Maude	M. M. & Co
Ci	Lucknow Scoble	K. N. & Co
Chi	Hoxiay	M M. & Co
Glenthu	Reid	T. M. & Co
Homayun	Courtena	T. M. & Co
Itonus	Carey	M. M. & Co
Kola	King	M. M. & Co
Lindula	Lane	M. M. & Co
Iran	Peabody	K. N. & Co
Marienbad	Bednarz	A L S. N Co
Ocean	Christiasen	The Bombay & Co
Orange River	Andrews	
Penhallow	Home	Hill Son & Thomas
Sulloa	Foss	M. M. & Co
Telchenfels	Kisbeth	W. & A. G. & Co
Roseric	White	G. Arburthnots
Rikard Nordrook	Hunn	F. F. & Co
Silverdale	Mc. Leod	D. N. & Sons
Sulsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Saint Michael	Mc. Curdy	M. M. Shoostri
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. & Co

IMPORTS.

S. S. Benbrook from Bunbury, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.:—166,810 pieces jarra timber.

S. S. Bandra from Busreh, Agent M. M. and Co.:—78 bundles wool, 17 bundles skins, 37 bags gum, 6 bundles and 2 tins spices, 44 corboys and 27 cases rose water, 46 bags cummin seeds, 168 bags dates, 262 bundles dry fish, 3,500 bags sardines.

EXPORTS.

16th. May, 1914.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia (s) 200 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and Co., 210 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 100 bales cotton waste, N. Moti; 1.600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 2,266 cwt. linseed oil cakes, Bruel and Co., 39 bales wool, M. Bahia, 52 bales wool, M. Oomanand, 412 bales wool, M. Oomersi, 624 bales wool, D. Koondanmal.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia (s) 200 cwt gum arabic, M. Jafferbhoy, 8,764 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros, 200 cwts. Cashew nuts, Volkart Bros.

FOR BARCELONA.

100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Lucknow (s) 125 bales cotton, Diwad Kar Bros., 1,070 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 320 bales cotton, Lyon Lord and C., 4,501 cwts. myrabolums, D. Veljee, 195 cwts. niger seed, Bauer and Krause, 13 bales cotton waste and 23 bales gunny cuttings, The Commercial Trading Co., 500 500 cwts. bones, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

275 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 2,000 cwts. crushed bones, R. Kaderbhoy, 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

50 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 1,500 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR MALAGA.

250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra (s), 385 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Corsinia (s) 60 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clan Macneil (s) 8,000 cwts. cotton seed, L. Dreyfus and Co.

Den of Ewine (s) 2,000 cwts cottonseed, L. Dreyfus and Co., 450 bales hemp, G. Veerji and Co., 1,250 cwts. myrabollums P. Mathuraday Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

355 bales hemp, C. Peeraj and Co., 10 bales cotton, Walter Pavri and Co., 804 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Macedonia (s) 500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

Peuhallons (s) 200 cwts buffalo horns, J. M. Rehimtoola.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lentenfels (s) 100 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia, 385 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha, 200 cwts. gum arabic, M. Jaferbhoy, 178 bales cotton, Volkart Bros., 110 bales cotton, W. Wolf and Sons, 207 cwts turmeric and 105 cwts. mustard seed, Brauer and Krausse 859 bales cotton, Ralli Bros., 101 cwts persian gum, J. Wurbheram and Co., 1 pot rosa oil, Volkart Bros., 216 cwts dairy products, A. C. Kohler.

FOR BREMEN.

115 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Solfels (s) 110 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha, 230 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 2,193 cwts. myrabollums, S. Cooverjee and Co., 55 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell and Co., 55 bales cotton, 86 bales cotton fly, and 50 bales hemp, K. Vishram and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Harveraise (s), 3 bales cotton, Volkart Bros., 600 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co., 50 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co., 188 bales cotton, 3,999 cwts teel seed, and 3,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Marienbad (s) 35 cwts. cuminal guts, A. D. Meyer, 921 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

100 bales cotton, M. Amersey and Co.

FOR MOJI.

200 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Penang Maru (s) 100 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.,

FOR KOBE.

166 bales cotton, Tatta Sons and Co., 500 bales cotton G. G. Kaisha, 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co., 2,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha, 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

300 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

800 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Java Maru (s), 250 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

14 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

346 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta (s) 30 cwts. fishmaws and 45 cwts. shark fins, R. Dhunji and Co.

311 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers, 40 cwts. shark fins, and 26 cwts. fish maw, H. A. Mahomed and Sons.

16 cwts. buffalo pickars, and 32 cwts. linseed, L. Harjeewai.

FOR KOBE.

Saigon Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

TAXATION IN BARODA CANTONMENT

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be very much obliged if you will kindly give space to the following few lines in your widely circulated paper, viz., the grievances of residents of the Baroda Cantonment, who have been recently subjected by the Cantonment authorities to extra charges on account of the conservancy tax by omitting certain words from the original text, and interpreting the same in a most narrow meaning. The poor people who are affected by these charges have no idea of the enhancement of this taxation. They have been kept in the dark hitherto both by the Committee and the members who represent them there. I am informed that the Cantonment office has not supplied the requisite information till the half-yearly bills were served. A representation on the subject is being prepared, and it is expected that it will receive due attention from the Local Government at present presided over by Mr. Jardine. If the matter is properly represented it is certain that the grievances will be largely redressed, and the immense loss likely to accrue, under the altered rules will be saved. Before concluding I wish to pass one remark against the local members on the Committee for the glaring error made by them in not acquainting the people with the actual facts of the case, or preparing them beforehand to bear the brunt of the undue imposition of the obnoxious tax. May I beg to suggest that the levy may be suspended till the whole matter is properly threshed and the burden is lightened, if not wholly removed?—Yours faithfully,

POOR.

May 16.

MR. KEIR HARDIE.

AN EVENTFUL CAREER.

SOCIALISM THEN AND NOW.

In an article on Mr. Keir Hardie and an interview with him in the "Christian Commonwealth" it is stated that before he was 24 he was "black-listed," by every mineowner in Lanarkshire because of his activities as an agitator. Born in Lanarkshire, the son of a miner, on August 15, 1856, he never had a day's schooling, and began to work in the pit at the age of seven. His mother taught him to read, but at 16 he could not write his name. Shorthand he learned while at work underground, tracing the signs with a pin on the whitestone walls which he smoked with the flame of his pit lamp.

For 17 years Mr. Hardie worked as a miner, educating himself the while. The first serious book he read was Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus," For a time after being victimised he acted as secretary of the Ayrshire and Lanarkshire Miners' Unions. Later he edited a local newspaper for four years, but returned to trade union work in 1886. He attended the first Trade Unions Congress in Swansea in 1887, and in the following year made his first appearance as a Parliamentary candidate. He contested Mid-Lanarkshire unsuccessfully. Between that year and his triumphant entry into the House of Commons in 1892 as member for South-west Ham Mr. Hardie founded the "Labour Leader," which made its first appearance as a monthly journal in 1887 under another title, "The Miner." Since 1900 he has represented Merthyr. The Independent Labour party displayed its characteristic quality of knowing what was the right thing to do when it decided that Mr. Hardie ought to be chairman of the conference which celebrated the twenty-first birthday of the politically organised working classes movement in this country. It was a recognition not only of the years of hard work that he had given to the building up of the movement, but of his personal ascendancy and of his genuinely representative character.

When we talked together in the House of Commons smoking-room (writes the interviewer) I asked Mr. Hardie whether he was satisfied with the progress made. "I don't suppose anybody is ever satisfied in all directions," he replied. "There was much greater optimism 25 years ago than there is now. The difficulties in the way had not developed themselves at the beginning as they have since done. Though I realised that the task before the working classes was a very great one, I did not expect the indifference and the failure to grasp the situation which so many of the workers have shown. But if the enthusiasm is not so great now as it was then, there is a more practical attempt to grapple with actual facts, and a much clearer recognition of the need for effective organisation."

"Do you think the workers are becoming detached from their old political allegiances?"

"It is quite a safe assumption that one-third of the British electors in all the industrial centres are quite converted to our way of thinking, and a considerable percentage of the remainder are sympathetically inclined to Labour candidates. We should win a goodly proportion of our three-cornered contests but for the Irish vote."

THE NEW GENERATION.

"The condition of the I.L.P. itself is very healthy. For two or three years there was a very raucous, ill-disciplined element which caused a good deal of dissension, and for a time weakened the influence of the party. These comrades, however, have either found salvation again or drifted off into other outside organisations. During my twelve months' chairmanship I have visited some 400 branches and addressed over 100 public demonstrations under their auspices. My experiences justify me in saying that the old spirit of self-sacrifice and common sense which made the I.L.P. in the beginning are again in the ascendant. One of the difficulties the I.L.P. has had to contend with in recent years is that so many active official members have been selected for office in the trade union, co-operative movement, an kindred movements. Many others have been elected to town, district, and county councils, and some few to Parliament. With the best will and spirit in the world these men find it impossible to do the drudgery work of the branches as they have done for many years. For a time the younger generation did not come forward to fill the vacant places I am glad to say that now our second line is coming to the front; they have all the old idealism of the pioneers, plus the experience gained by membership in the party."

"You do not think the younger generation are much inferior to the men who made the party?"

"I think they have a better intellectual grasp of the principles of Socialism than those who did the pioneer work, who were very largely moved by emotionalism. The dogmatism which used to be so rampant amongst a section of our workers has practically disappeared. The words of Marx are no longer regarded as inspired, and the principles of his teaching are coming to be better understood and are receiving a more liberal interpretation, both in this country and on the Continent of Europe, than was the case a score of years ago."

WILLIAM MORRIS'S LAPSE.

"I suppose you have marked some changes in the view taken of the problems of social reconstruction?"

"There are significant changes on all sides. In the early days the thought in men's mind was that of a sudden revolution. In fairness to Marx, I must say that no man ever deprecated this idea more than he did. To him Socialism was a thing of growth and adaptation, and for the revolutionaries of his younger days, especially after the Commune of Paris in 1871, he had nothing but scorn and contempt. In this connection the experience of William Morris is very interesting. He invited me to his house by the riverside at Hammersmith after my election contest in 1888 (my first appearance as a Parliamentary candidate). He did not pose as a super-critic, but conveyed the implication by his talk all through the evening that he believed the working classes could only win freedom by direct action, including, if need be, a return to the barricades. He was still in this frame of mind in 1899. We stayed at the same hotel in Paris whilst attending the International Congress of that year. Some few years before his death, however, experience showed him the folly of expecting any sudden rising, and he veered round to the other extreme and was actually writing in support of Radical candidates with Socialist leanings. I always blamed the Fabians, Mr. George Bernard Shaw in particular, for this lapse on the part of our greatest and grandest Socialist pioneer."

PRESENTS OF TOP HATS.

Referring to his entry into Parliament, Mr. Hardie said: "When I first entered the House of Commons and for the first four or five years after, the House simply would not listen to me with any seriousness, and I never took then, nor do I now, any part in the social amenities of the place. Members as a whole are courteous, but I have no intimates outside our own party."

"Perhaps the manner of your first entry into Westminister excited prejudice, Mr. Hardie."

Mr. Hardie smiled at the reference. It may have had that effect, he acknowledged, but there was no brass band, he said: that is fiction. The real truth of that episode when Mr. Hardie entered Westminster wearing a cloth cap, tweed suit, and flannel shirt, is that he had never given a moment's thought to the question whether he was properly dressed for the occasion. "I had always worn a tweed cap and homespun clothes," he said, "and it never entered my head to make a change. I believe my wife thought about it and bought a soft felt hat, but it had not arrived when I set out for the House of Commons. I received eight or ten top hats from good-hearted people in the country afterwards; and several people sent me orders on their tailors to get a suit of clothes."

RUSSIAN EASTER.

DAY OF FESTIVITIES FOR ALL CLASSES.

Writing on April 19, the St. Petersburgh correspondent of "The Standard," said:—

This is Easter Day in Russia, and to the Russians Easter is the day of all days.

The feasting and the feting and the visiting begin early in the morning and continue far into the night. Not a family in Russia but what has its snowy pyramids of pascha (a sweet, cheese-like confection made of sweet cream, curds, eggs, and sugar, which is eaten only on Easter), and its kaulach cake stuffed with nuts and bristling with slender candles, both of which delicacies have been duly blessed by the parish priests and treasured in the house sometimes for days while the fasting families eagerly counted the hours before the great day. Russian doors are wide open (not literally, for Easter finds Russia still in the grip of winter) on Easter to all who care to call and share their hospitality, which, by the way is the most unstinted of any land. The pascha, kaulach, smoked fish, cheese, Madeira, vodka, and hot tea in endless abundance remain on the table all day while the festivity goes forward.

Guests dash up to the door in their little sanyas, or miniature sleighs, bounce out, salute their host with the Easter formula, exchange the Easter kiss with him, enter, throw off fur coats, and in a trice everybody knows everybody else, everybody drinks, eats, sings, laughs, and off they fly again to look in at the domestic junketing across the river at cousin Boris Petrovich's. In olden days, when the Easter kiss was a universal religious obligation on the great holy day, bashful Ivan found his wooing of pretty Natalia an easy matter and failed not to perform his duty when they met on Easter morn; but the sterner traditions of our more punctilious times have so discouraged happy Ivan in this particular that now he merely says "Christos voskress" and presents Natalia with a beautifully coloured egg or with a tiny jewelled egg of gold. On Easter Day, therefore, Russian women and maidens wear necklaces made up of these little glittering eggs.

THE FOREIGNER IN RUSSIA.

Should you be a foreigner in Russia at Easter you would be invited to join the festivities of some well-to-do merchant, or general, or priest, or even of a nobleman, and your experiences there will be something you will never forget. The dining-room (that room being the point de reunion for the occasion) will be found to be a gleaming bower of light and colour. The long table will be decorated with fragrant sheaves of lilies and roses bursting out of ravishingly beautiful vases while crowding the remaining space of show-white cloth will be stacks of food gathered from all corners of the earth. There will be the famous Russian zakuskie or hors d'oeuvre of fish, some raw and red, some smoked and brown, some pickled and small, some boiled, huge and brown, white; there will be the shches, the soup loved of Russians, dainty meat cakes, gargantuan platters of fat chickens, turkeys, and ducks surrounded by a dozen varieties of many-coloured vegetables tastefully arranged in patterns, great juicy jambons, roasts of veal, fancy boats of golden sauce, jars of preserves and spiced cakes, tall white steeples of creamy pascha crammed with ground nuts, monster plates of rice as high as one's nose and thickly sprinkled with raisins and cinnamon; there will also be silver pitchers of almond milk, clusters of coloured wine bottles, white from the Caucasus and red from France, decanters of fruit lemonade, kvas and vodka; and lastly, wooden bowls of cracked nuts, candied fruit, and Moscow chocolates.

Such is the Russian Easter.

SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE

GREAT OFFER BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

CAL BOM

To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known Indian Towns, and fulfils conditions below, we offer our £5 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH, English Government stamped, guaranteed time keeper, as a FREE GIFT. SILVER WATCHES are presented to Gents.)

Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Aranbery House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Entries close on last Competition week.

NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

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FOR THE HOT SEASON.

High Class FRUIT SYRUPS

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Rose, Orange, Strawberry, Lemon, Banana, Raspberry, Lime Juice Cordial and Cream Vanilla

Finest Summer Beverages.

Delicious and Cooling Drinks

Invaluable for making Cream and water Ices

Specially prepared for Athletes, Cricketers, Hockey and Football Players. Strongly recommended to Clubs and Messes.

As. 12 per Quart bottle.

Obtainable from all dealers.

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The Most Charming Perfume

OTTO-DILBAHAR. (Regd.)

Sweet, Delicate, Lasting, Exquisite, Made from the pure extracts of selected natural flowers, without mixture of alcohol or spirit. Just a few drops on your handkerchief or coat sleeves, give the smell of a real flower garden around you. No matter however powerful the scents others may be using, this Otto Dilbahar perfume comes up above them all and attracts notice in spite of them. Write for a phial today.

Price (small bottle) As. 8. Large (½ oz. bottle) Rs. 2.

V. P. P. annas 4 extra. Medium size bottle As. 12.

Perfumed cards Price one anna each.

Sole Agents:

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Coy.,

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HARNESS

MADE OF SELECTED ENGLISH OAK BARK TANNED LEATHER

HAND SEWN THROUGHOUT.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP AND FINISH UNDER

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PERFECTLY FITTED AND SMARTLY TURNED OUT.

Silver-plated pair Horse Harness from	Rs. 250
Brass mounted " " "	250
Silver-plated single " " "	160
Brass Mounted " " "	135

The above prices include best quality NEVER RUST METAL BITS, and are NET CASH, Patent leather Pad Cloths with fancy patent leather binding, crests, &c., extra.

WE STOCK THE FOLLOWING STANDARD PREPARATIONS.

"EQUINOINT." Infallible for Spavins, Swollen Joints, Ring-bones, etc. ... ... Rs. 10-0

"BICKMORE'S GALL CURE." A perfect remedy for Girth Galls, Sore Shoulders etc. ... ... Re. 1-0

"PROPERT'S HARNESS COMPOSITION." Unsurpassed for preserving harness ... Re. 1-0

PROPERT'S SADDLE SOAP. An ideal dressing for Brown Saddlery ... ... As. 10

DAY and HEWITT'S never failing "KOSSOLIAN BLOOD SALTS" for horses out of condition ... ...per tin Re. 1-0

DUNNETT & Co.,

HARNESS SPECIALISTS, BOMBAY.

ENGLISH CUP FINAL.

THE KING PRESENT.

VICTORY OF BURNLEY.

BURNLEY ... ... 1 Goal.
LIVERPOOL 0

Burnley beat Liverpool in the final match for the Football Association Cup at the Crystal Palace on April 26 by one goal to none. The King watched the play and presented the Cup and medals to the winning team at the end, says "The Times."

Burnley and Liverpool had never before made football history, and their abilities were not highly appraised; so that the result of this year's Final Cup tie was of comparatively little interest except to the Lancashire working classes, who are the chief supporters of the clubs in question. But for the welcome announcement that the King would would be among the spectators the Cup-tie crowd would have been one of the smallest seen of recent years—60,000 or 70,000 at most according to the official estimate. In point of fact, its numerical strength must have run into six figures, which proves, if any proof is necessary, that his Majesty's interest in the nation's pastimes is fully appreciated by his people.

THE KING'S JOURNEY.

His Majesty left Buckingham Palace for Sydenham at 2.55 by motor-car, attended by Lord Allendale (Lord in Waiting), Colonel the Hon. W. Lambton (Groom in Waiting), and Captain Brain Godfrey-Faussett (Equerry in Waiting).

The King drove to the ground *via* Buckingham Palace-road, Eccleston Bridge, Grosvenor-road Bessborough-street, Vauxhall Bridge. South Lambeth-road, Stockwell-road, Brixton-road, Effra-road, Water-lane, Dulwich-road, Norwood-road, Croxted-road, South Croxted-road, Dulwich Wood Park, Palace-parade, and Crystal Palace Park-road. People had assembled in great numbers along the route. The King arrived at the ground at 3.20. He wore a dark grey lounge suit and bowler hat and in the buttonhole of his overcoat was a red favour. Lord Derby received his Majesty at the entrance to the pavilion. Lord Kinnaird was also present, and presented to the King Mr. J. C. Clegg (chairman of the association), Mr. C. Crump (vice-chairman), and Mr. F. J. Wall (secretary). His Majesty walked to his seat, and the bands of the Irish Guards and the Liverpool Regiment played the National Anthem.

THE PRESENTATIONS.

The King had a most enthusiastic reception when he arrived at the ground with that unerring punctuality which is the virtue of princes according to an ancient saying; the deep booming of Northern voices, cheering on their Doric a's and o's, was a glorious thorough-bass to an almost wild outburst of applause. The presentation of the captains was a pleasing episode. Ferguson, who was leading the Liverpool forces in the absence of the regular captain, seemed a little overcome by an honour for which he had not composed his mind. But Boyle. the Burnley leader, bore himself with an unassuming dignity quite appropriate to the occasion; clearly he possesses that gift of open-air courtliness which is so often given to our professional cricketers and masters of golf.

The presentation of the Cup, which was the King's own kindly thought was a fitting climax to a pleasant episode of popular holiday-making. All the Lancashire people present—that is to say, at least half of the huge concourse—took the King's presence as a special compliment to their country; it did not escape their notice that he was wearing their red rose in his buttonhole.

The King, conducted by Lord Derby and Lord Kinnaird, then went to his motor-car and drove away almost immediately. The slope of the hill facing the exit from the Royal Pavilion was quickly crowded with people, who again cheered as the King drove away. This demonstration was continued outside, and all the way along the route to Buckingham Palace.

In the last two or three years League matches at Stamford Bridge and elsewhere have been attended by persons to whom the dangerous epithet fashionable might be applied; professional football of the best kind is no longer regarded as a spectacle only suitable for the proletariat. The fact that the King himself has attended a Cup-tie and shown a keen interst in its vicissitudes—he missed none of the humours of a well-conducted contest—will, let us hope, put an end to the old, snobbish notion that true-blue sportsmen ought to ignore games played by those who cannot afford to play without being paid for their services.

THE CUP-TIE CROWD.

Lancashire visitors were the vital element in the Cup-tie crowd. From Burnley alone there were 15,000 visitors. Liverpool contributed 20,000 at least, and there were whole train-loads from all the other chief towns in Lancashire. The carnival spirit on its decorative side (which is gradually gainng ground n England) was more marked than in previous years. Parti-coloured sunshades, gaudy paper hats and ribbon-decked sticks were frequent; the Liverpool mascot, a cup on a decorated pole, a thing any drum-major would have been proud of, was applauded wherever it appeared. North and South, which only meet on this one occasion, contemplated one another with mutual amusements. The former could not follow the thin Mixo-Lydian accents of the later; the latter found no meaning—it was just as well, perhaps—in the varying Doric of the former, which changes as one goes from one village or town to the next in the Pennine region.

NORTH AND SOUTH.

But there were two lessons to be learnt by the South from these indefatigable holiday-makers from the North. In the first place, their neighbourliness was inimitable. Oldham fraternized with Roohdale, Bolton with Blackburn, Manchester with Liverpool, and so on, even to the exchange of hummingale (the hum, alas! had vanished at the uncrocking in the grey dawn) and curious cakes. But there was no improvised good-fellowship between Chelsea and Tottenham, Islington and Bermondsey, Whitechapel and West Ham. Secondly, the Northerners proved themselves possessed of an heroical power of eating and drinking; evidently the *dura ilia*, which are, after all, the corner-stone of natural greatness, are much more abundant in Lancashire. Even a bad conscience is not sufficient substitute for a good digestion.

In courtesy and complaisance, however, the Londoners had the advantage; they did not rush and push, like invaders; but studied the comfort of their travelling-companions at all times. However, the Northerners were more peaceable than on previous occasions. If they indulged in fraternal fights, they waited until they reached their native platforms. Then perhaps one would say to another, "Has t' fowten?" and when the answer was in the negative, would reply "Then let's get fowten an' go whoam!" There is more than a touch of the Celtic fighting-spirit in these solid, enduring, low-statured folk. That is one reason, no doubt, why Lancashire has nine clubs in the First Division of the League, twice as many as her allowance according to population, and has always made such a bold show in the English Cup competition.

THE GAME.

The hard ground, from which the dust flew up at times, the dazzling sunshine, and the liveliness of the ball were all against scientific football at the outset. It was a long time before the half-backs and forwards on either side got an idea of the "strength" required and were able to pass with reasonable accuracy. Until then it was a fast, scrambling sort of game with much tall kicking by the fullbacks, who thought more of defence than of placing the ball to the men in front of them. Indeed, everybody seemed anxious to dispose of the ball somehow as soon as possible, and there was much deliberate kicking into touch for safety's sake. Nevertheless, things were rather exciting, for first one and then the other goal was attacked, and the shakiness of Sewell, who had taken Dawson's place in the Burnley goal, made for the belief that Liverpool might score at any moment. Twice he dropped the ball at the feet of the opposing forwards, who seemed too much surprised to turn these unexpected opportunities to good account.

When the players settled down at last Liverpool looked like the better side; the combination among their forwards was at times distintinctly good, and Lacey, who was well-served by his half-back, was a constant source of danger. The loss of Lowe, whose place at centre half-back was filled by Ferguson, McKinley taking the latter's position, had been regarded as fatal to Liverpool's chances, yet on the afternoon's form the Liverpool half-back line was quite as effective as Burnley's which, contrary to the expectations of the "critics, never succeeded in controlling the game. It is true that Halley, Boyle, and Watson were all very neat and tricky at times—but theirs was the cleverness that wastes precious moments and loses more games than it wins.

FREEMAN AND LACEY.

The Burnley forwards were too small to trouble the Liverpool defence seriously; they could force corners, but were bundled off the ball unceremoniously whenever they tried to work into a position to shoot. Freeman, however, was often dangerous. He is not a centre-forward of the G. O. Smith type, who keeps his forwards together and makes up for lack of pace by an unerring sense of position and passes of uncanny accuracy; he stands about with a disinterested, almost detached look, waiting for a chance of a single-handed frontal attack. Sooner or later he get his chance, and then his fearless rush is electrifying to the spectators and a nerve-shattering business for the opposing backs. In the first half there was one occasion when a Freeman raid must have led to a goal if only another Burnley forward had been up.

When half-time came there had not been a single example of the sustained attacks which are so often seen in League football. Each team had wrecked the other's combination, and it seemed highly probable that some brilliant bit of opportunism would determine the result of guerilla game. Was Lacey or Freeman to be the master of the event? That was the crucial question, for those were obviously the only players of genius taking part in the match, and, what is more, the only men who were not afraid of taking the responsibility of an unorthodox venture

BURNLEY'S GOAL.

For 10 minutes or so after the interval, which was a little prolonged by some pleasant musical marching (the crowd could fashion. On the whole Burnley deserved their victory.

CLEAN FOOTBALL.

Neither team ever succeeded in finding itself. The chief merits and demerits of professional football were always obvious; the defensive work was admirable, but there was too much high kicking and too much aimless heading. League forwards ought to know how the off-side rule can be worked to their confusion by astute fullbacks, yet on this occasion they were constanly being caught off-side. Fort that offence alone the whistle went about thirty times, though the referee was often content to ignore minor breaches of the rules and let the game run on.

However, it will always be remembered to the credit of these not very skilful sides that, on the King's first visit to a contest between professional players, they never indulged in dubious tactics. The game was clean and sportsmanlike, even good-natured, from start to finish. If the spectators were not startled by the standard of skill, they were delighted to find that professionals are capable of playing the most democratic of games in the aristocratic spirit, which prefers honour to medals and cups. Now they know the way there, we shall be glad to see Burnley and Liverpool at the Crystal Palace as often as it is convenient for them to come, for they certainly set up a new standard of sportsmanship in this Final Cup-tie.

The teams were:—

Burnley,—Goal, Sewell; backs, Bamford and Taylor; half-backs, Halley, Boyle, and Watson; forwards, Nesbit, Lindley, Freeman, Hodgson, and Mossrop.

Liverpool.—Goal, Campbell; backs, Longworth and Pursell; half backs, Fairfoul, Ferguson, and McKinley; forwards, Sheldon, Metcalfe, Miller, Lacey and Nicholl.

Referee, Mr. H. S. Bamlett (Durham); linesmen, Mr. J. Talka (Lincolnshire) and Mr. R. O. Roger (London.)

KING'S INDIAN ORDERLIES.

Photo by Topical Press.

The King's Indian Orderly Officers arrived in London at the end of last month. Accompanied by Major C. Rickets they are seen taking a stroll through St. James' Park after visiting His Majesty.

SUFFRAGETTE SUNSHADE PARADE.

Photo by Topical Press.

Members of the Women's Social and Political Union advertising their weekly paper "The Suffragette" with the aid of white sunshades.

PEOPLE'S BANK SCHEME.

MEETING POSTPONED FOR LACK OF AUDIENCE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, May 16.

The meeting of the shareholders and depositors of the People's Bank to consider the objections against the New Peoples' Bank scheme, on which Harkishenlal was to have addressed the audience yesterday, had to be postponed on account of the paucity of the audience.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

THE MONSOON.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RAINY SEASON

There are signs on every hand that the Monsoon is approaching, and all the indications favour an early break of the rains. The weather in the Arabian Sea is unsettled, and every ship that has came into harbour during the past week has reported rough seas and heavy winds encountered particularly in the Arabian Sea. The Captain of a Japanese steamer which arrived here on Saturday afternoon from Sumatra told a representative of the "Chronicle" that he struck it very rough two days out of Bombay, and that the conditions up to within twelve hours steaming of the port were monsoonish.

So far there has been very little rain in Bombay, but the time is coming when storms may be apprehended, and preparations are being made to meet them. Most of the yachts in the harbour have already been taken to their monsoon quarters, and the remainder will go there as soon as the tide serves.

The shop windows, with stocks of mackintoches and umbrellas indicate the approach of the rainy season, and perspiring people in the streets are hoping that the rains will soon break, and bring about a drop in the temperature which will be very welcome.

MALARIA PREVENTION.

The following appeared in the Bombay Station Orders on Saturday:—

With regard to the near approach of the monsoon, it is urgently necessary that all occupiers of Military Land, whether O.C's Units, tenants of bungalows of all ranks, or Military Works etc., should forthwith commence to clear their areas of all receptacles capable of harbouring Mosquito Larvae.

All tins, pots, debris, tiles etc., should be mashed, removed, or placed under cover. All small depressions in the ground should be filled up. Complaints relating to Mosquitos in cases where breeding places cannot be located, should be marked "Urgent," and forwarded *direct* to Major F. Harvey, R.A.M.C., Officer i/c. Sanitation, Colaba and Forts, Colaba. Sanitary Orderlies, Inspectors of C.B.H., and Municipality have been ordered to search all compounds in their respective areas, and report. Notices will then be issued drawing attention to places that may have been previously overlooked.

PROW MISSING.

Sait Haji Rahimtulla Abdul Rahim, a salt merchant, has reported, that prow No. 7857 of the Thana district, which left Bailapore laden with 152 bags of salt was proceeding to Thana at 3-30 p.m. on the 14th instant. As the prow has not reached her destination the merchant fears that the prow has been sunk off Peerpa, owing to bad weather and high seas prevailing at the time. She was manned by one tindal and four Khalasis.

PUNJAB SAMACHAR DEFAMATION CASE

(Associated Press.)

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY.

LAHORE, May 16.

The defamation suit brought against the Proprietor, and Editor of the "Punjab Samachar," under section 500 of the Penal Code by Pundit Rambhaj Dattachaudhri, pleader of the Chief Court, came on for hearing to-day before Mr. Barry, Assistant Commissioner.

The prosecution version was that the accused who were friends of Dina Nath, formerly a partner of the "Hindustan," a newspaper owned by the complainant's wife, Sarala Devi Choudhrani, conspired with Dina Nath to defame the complainant, and that the second accused was dismissed from the staff of the "Hindustan" and hence bore a grudge against the complainant.

Pundit Rambhaj was examined at length by Mr. Petman, Government Advocate, and subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Beechey, accused's counsel. There was considerable discussion as to the propriety or impropriety about questions regarding the complainant's character. The Court asked Mr. Beechey, on Mr. Petman's suggestion, whether the accused wanted to justify the libel. Mr. Beechey declined to disclose his defence. The case is proceeding.

DINA NATH'S APPEAL.

The appeal preferred by Dina Nath against his conviction and sentence to three months' imprisonment on a charge of defaming Pundit Rambhaj, will be heard by the Sessions Judge, Lahore, next month.

CALCUTTA TRAGEDY.

ANGLO-INDIAN'S SUICIDE IN THE LOCK-UP.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The European sergeant of Police on duty at the Central Police lock-up in Lall Bazar, when going on his round this morning, found that an Anglo-Indian who had been arrested and shut up during the night, had committed suicide by hanging himself with his handkerchief.

The deceased, who was 36 years of age, was a foreman in Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company's workshops. It appears that Sergeant Hales of the reserve force arrested, at about 2 a.m. this morning the driver of a ticca gharri for rash driving. It is alleged that, while the sergeant was taking the gharri to the thana, the deceased, who was under the influence of liquor, intervened and assaulted the sergeant, who with the help of some soldiers, arrested and charged him at the Fenwick Bazar Police Station with assaulting a public servant in the execution of his duty. The deceased was unable to furnish bail and so was taken to Lall Bazar and locked up. He was seen alive at three o'clock this morning by the sergeant on duty, pacing up and down his cell.

The deceased was a well known cyclist and carried off the first prize for two years for the cycle race at the annual Presidency Sports. He was also a well known professional boxer and has appeared in more than one contest in Calcutta theatre.

MR. HORNELL'S APPOINTMENT.

LORD AMPTHILL'S STRICTURES.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The "Statesman's" London correspondent cables:—In the course of the debate in the House of Lords relative to the appointment of Mr. Hornell as Director of Public Instruction in Bengal, Lord Ampthill urged that the Government should grant an inquiry into the whole circumstances or give a satisfactory explanation. The excuse given for Mr. Hornell's appointment was wholly inconsistent with the facts. The implication that no one else was qualified had been disproved by three subsequent appointments to similar positions in other provinces. Had Mr. Hornell done anything besides carrying on routine work?

Lord Crewe said that no new material had been adduced. Strenuous efforts had been made to keep alive the agitation. There was no India Office vacancy available for Principal James. There were thirty or forty men in the Indian Education Service qualified for any educatonal appointment, but the Bengal Directorship was an exceedingly difficult post. There was special work to be done on behalf of the Bengal Government. No other man could so well undertake the co-ordination and improvement of Bengal education. Mr. Hornell had created the most favourable impression on his superiors and he had special Bengal experience.

Lord Lansdowne said the appointment was opposed to the spirit of the resolution of 1906. and the conditions justifying the appointment of an outsider were not fulfilled.

Lord Crewe promised to consider the production of the papers, so far as it is not detrimental to the public interest.

Lord Ampthill withdrew his motion.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES' WORK IN BURMA.

CONTROL OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, May 16.

A resolution by the Lieutenant-Governor on the report for the past year on the working of the Co-operative Credit Societies in Burma issued says:—"It is a record of another successful year of substantial progress on sound lines and thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Messrs. English, MacKenna and Clayton to whose devotion and energy this result is due. The number of societies of all kinds rose by 44 per cent., from 801 to 1,155, a similar increase brought the total of their membership up to 31,097. Their working capital advanced 45 per cent. to Rs. 53 lakhs, while their expenditure just fell short of half a lakh or less than one per cent. of the working capital. The growth of unions in numbers and efficiency is a most gratifying feature of the report. In three years they have risen from 8 to 67, controlling 761 agricultural credit societies. The Lieutenant-Governor entirely approves of the policy of restricting the number of societies in each union and of bringing unions together in the district co-operative conferences. Such conferences will prove to be the best means of bringing the district officials into contact with the co-operative movement and the wide sphere of usefulness they afford.

LAND COLONISATION.

The experiment of land colonisation combined with the formation of co-operative societies in the newly irrigated canal tract of Minbu district has so far been so successful as to justify its repetition in other areas.

The work is the first of its kind attempted in Burma and much credit is due to Mr. C. W. Dunn, I.C.S., who has been in charge of the operations from the start.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL CONFINEMENT AND THREAT BY SPIRITUAL LEADER.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, May 16.

Yesterday Mr. Rudman, I.C.S., inspected the place in Mehdi Bagh where Asma Bai alleged that she had been confined by Khan Bahadur H. M. Malak, the spiritual leader of the Davoodi Borah community.

The Court heard arguments on both sides as to whether a prima facie case was made out by the complainant against the accused. The Court will decide and pass orders on Monday next.

The facts of the case as alleged are briefly as follows:—The late Malak who founded this sub-section had four wives. After his death the present Malak succeeded him fourteen years ago and took charge of the Mehdi Bagh institution. Out of the four, three wives of the late Malak lived with the present Malak who pleads that they lived with him as married wives. About six months ago some fifty-four members of this community along with Asma Bai and others separated from the present Malak as they did not like his reformed ways. After a few days Asmabai with her daughters and late Malak's two sisters and mother, of their own accord, returned to the present Malak and then Asmabai appointed two agents to guide her which the present Malak did not like and hence it is alleged that Asma Bai was confined in a room with a threat that as she was going to act against Malak's wishes she would be cut to pieces.

PUBLISHING EXTRACTS FROM A PROSCRIBED BOOK.

(Associated Press.)

SANGLI, May 16.

Bhaskar Hari Patwardhan of Sangli has been sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rupees one hundred for publishing extracts from a proscribed book "Abhinava Bharatmala" in 1907 and printed the extracts at the Chintamony Press at Sangli. The printer was fined Rs. 51. The prosecution was launched by the Sangli State.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co., 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATH.

WADIA.—At Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Ferozebai, younger daughter of the late Mr. M. N. Wadia. Funeral this (Monday) morning at 8-30 (S.T.)

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-4
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-3C
Poona Mail	11-10	14-4[illegible]
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-2[illegible]

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus at 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express.—Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

Bombay.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-4[illegible]

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

Regimental Orders By The Hon. Colonel R. W. L. Dunlop, C.I.E., V.D. Commanding.

May 18.

341. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
Tuesday 19th, "F" Coy. Class Firing (Medical Students).
Wednesday 20th, "D" Coy. (Rifle Club).
Thursday 21st, "D" Coy. Class Firing.
Friday 22nd, "F" Coy. Class Firing (Medical Students).
Saturday 23rd, "C" Coy. Class Firing, Afternoon "G" Coy. Class Firing, by 2-50 p.m. Train.
Sunday 24th, Binning Shield Competition. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

(Sd.) O. T. MacR. Leckie, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

May, 16.

175. Musketry Class.—A Musketry Class for Officers will be held on and from the 1st September next, on the same lines as that of last year.

176. Signalling Class.—Monday 18th May 1914; The Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters on Monday next the 18th May 1914.

177. Meeting No. 1 Coy.—There will be a Meeting of No. 1 Company at B.V.A. Head Quarters at 7 p.m. on the 20th May 1914. All members are kindly requested to attend.

(Sd.) R.C.D. Graham Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY.

By kind permission of Lieut Colonel, W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play to-morrow evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. the 19th May 1914.

March ..."Cinematografo Nacional" ...Gimenez.
Overture ....."Romantique" .....Keler Bela.
(a) Serenata ..."Love in Idleness" ...Macbeth.
(b) Whistling Travestie ..."The Warblers" ... Perry.
Selection ....."The Quaker Girl" .....Mockton.
Valse ....."Nights of Gladness" .....Ancliffe.
Selection ..."The Girl in the Taxi" ...Gilbert.
(a) Spanish Serenade ..."La Paloma" ...Hadier.
(b) Romance ....."Hobomoko" .....Reeves.
Two Step ....."Moonstruck" .....Monckton.

PETROL TANK ON FIRE.

The petrol tank of a motor car belonging to one Bijmatali Ahmed Ali lying in the garage at Temker Street caught fire on Friday night and flamed up. The men in the garage immediately threw sand on the flames, and extinguished the fire. Alahoosein Kalekhan was badly burnt about his left arm for which he had to be treated in the J. J. Hospital. The damage done to the car is about Rs. 2,000.

JUMPED INTO A WELL.

Kaikhoshrue Sorabji Mehta, a Parsi, aged forty, and residing with his brother at Parel, committed suicide on Friday night by throwing himself into a well near the Government Gate Road, about fifty yards from his house. The police were informed and divers were sent down who recovered the body two hours later.

An inquest was held by Mr. N. P. T. Lattey, Acting Coroner of Bombay, on Saturday.

The evidence showed that the deceased had been deranged in mind and had shown signs of lunacy during the last week. On Friday night he went out in a temper, and his brother followed him and brought him back, but he managed to slip away again and jumped into a well.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by drowning during insanity.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

STOLE A PINT OF WHISKY.

Before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Sergt. Renyard charged one Damoder Dhondoo with the theft of a pint of whisky from the Victoria Docks.

The case for the prosecution was that a Port Trust Sepoy found the accused lying in one of the sheds the worse for liquor, and questioned him. The accused led the sepoy to a broken case from which he had extracted a pint of whisky and drunk half of it.

The accused pleaded guilty and for leniency, and His Worship ordered him to enter into a bond of Rs. 75 to be of good behaviour, and advised him to give up both dishonesty and alcohol.

SAILORS ASSAULTED.

An Honorary Bench of Magistrates at the Esplanade Court on Saturday fined Usman Mohmed and Jan Mohmed Ali, two stall-keepers in Crawford Market, with having assaulted three Austrian sailors of the s.s. Marienbad.

It appears that on Friday night Formano Peitro with two comrades was walking through the market when one of the stall-keepers pulled Peitro by the coat. This was resented and an altercation resulted, in the course of which the accused assaulted the sailors with sticks and a chair.

Inspector Chapman charged the accused with disorderly behaviour in a public place, but the magistrates altered the charge to one of assault, and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each, or in default twenty days' rigorous imprisonment; Rs. 15 of the fine, if recovered, to be paid to the sailors as compensation.

NEW ARRIVALS DEFRAUDED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Karnik charged two Borah passenger-agents, Ahmedali Abdulhusan and Ebrahim Sultanji, the first with practising fraud on new arrivals from South Africa, and the second with disposing of stolen property. Messrs. M. N. Chaterpati and M. N. Desai appeared for the accused.

The prosecution story was that Adamali Gulamhussein, the complainant, had returned from a month's stay in Africa, with his sister, and on arrival they were met by the first accused, who told them they would have to pay customs duty on their jewellery, and offered to transact the business for them. The articles of jewellery were handed in a handkerchief, but it was noticed that some articles were missing from those returned. Information was given to the police, who arrested the accused and recovered the property from Marwaris.

The first accused pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment on the charge of criminal breach of trust with a fine of ten rupees, while he was sentence to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of two hundred rupees or four months rigorous imprisonment, on the charge of fraud.

The second accused also pleaded guilty to the charge of disposing of the property by pledging it to a Marwari, knowing it to be stolen property, and was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment, and a fine of rupees two hundred, in default five months rigorous imprisonment.

A FAMILY DISAGREEMENT

At the Mazagon Police Court on Saturday Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Mrs. Agnes Coelho and her daughter Mrs. Jessie MacDonald, preferred a charge of house trespess and insult against Mr. Cecil MacDonald, Mr. Smith and Mr. S. Dawson.

Mr. Pereira, pleader, appeared for the complainants, while Mr. Vesawala, pleader, defended.

The circumstances of the case are that Mrs. Jessie MacDonald married Mr. Cecil MacDonald, the first accused, about a year ago, against the wishes of her mother, Mrs. Agnes Coelho, who strongly disapproved of the match. Mrs. Coelho then forbade the couple to enter her house.

Shortly after the marriage, husband and wife had frequent and bitter quarrels, with the result that Mrs. Jessie MacDonald left her husband and went to live with her mother. On the 25th ultimo Mr. MacDonald, the first accused, went to Mrs. Coelho's house, during her absence, and picked a quarrel with his wife. Just then Mrs. Coelho returned, and seeing Mr. MacDonald in her house ordered him out through the back door. Mr. MacDonald lingered on the stair case and abused her and his wife. He then left but returned again at night in company with the two other accused, and began calling the complainants grossly insulting names.

The first accused denied the charge and said that his wife had sent for him. He further stated that he was very roughly handled by Mrs. Coelho, and whatever angry words he may have spoken he uttered under grave provocation.

The two others denied having accompanied the first accused, and said they were in no way implicated in the affair. His Worship discharged these two on the ground that they were not sufficiently identified as having been seen at Mrs. Coelho's house. With regard to the first accused His Worship held from the evidence that he was guilty of having used vile language to the complainants, and fined him Rs. 30.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.

Freni Maneckji Arjani, a Parsi girl aged about eighteen eighteen years and residing with her step-father. Rustamji H. Hakim at Walkeshwar, went on Sunday morning to the Chowpatti sea-shore to say her prayers. She went down in the water to wash her face and was carried away by the tide and drowned. Her body was recovered immediately and removed to the Towers of Silence.

At an inquest held by the acting Coroner Mr. H. P. Lattey, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

STRANDED VARIETY ARTISTES.

THE BARONESS DE GADETCKA'S EFFORTS.

The account given to a "Bombay Chronicle," reporter and published in our issue of Friday last of the misfortunes of certain variety artistes by Mr. Bert Swan has attracted the attention of the Baroness de Gradetcka, who has very kindly collected some subscriptions in order to help Mr. Swan and those of his fellow sufferers, who have not succeeded in securing other engagements, back to Colombo. The Baroness has, in addition, offered to give an entertainment,—probably at the Taj Mahal Hotel,—on a date yet to be fixed in aid of these artistes. The Baroness de Gradetcka is, as our readers are aware, an amateur, who had already the intention, at the request of her friends decided to give a private concert at the Taj Mahal Hotel, at which she was to sing some of the folk songs of her native Poland and give some illustrations of the Tango in Argentine costume. The proceeds of this entertainment the Baroness now proposes to devote to the purpose mentioned above.

The Baroness de Gradetcke.

The following is a list of the subscriptions already received by the Baroness and handed over to "The Bombay Chronicle," for transmission to Mr. Swan and his friends. She will be glad to receive any further amounts:—

The Baroness de Gradetcka	Rs.	50.
A Sympathiser	,,	25.
Sympathie G.	,,	75.
Sympathiser	,,	10.
Per Mr. Platt	,,	5.
Alastor and Son	,,	10.
G. Murmann	,,	5.
D. Cambot.	,,	5
Andre Dupont	,,	10.
	Rs.	195.

THE OVERBRIDGE AT KALYAN STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a fortnight since the overbridge at Kalyan Station has come down and since then passengers have been compelled to cross the Railway lines as no temporary arrangement has been made upto now by the Railway Company.

I wonder very much at the Railway Company's violation of its own notice "Use the bridge, it is dangerous to cross the lines" and thereby endangering the lives of passengers coming and going from the Station.

I hope the Railway Company will at once take in hand the work of providing some temporary arrangement to cross the lines ere an accident happens.

Yours etc.,
K. K. P.

WEATHER REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 17.

The storm has moved into the north-east of India and its centre this morning is near Burdwan. It has given heavy rain along its track and will now probably pass into Assam and break up in the hills. The disturbance which has been affecting Northern India during the last few days gave moderately heavy rain in the extreme north yesterday and is somewhat more marked this morning.

Owing to defective information the following list of rainfall is incomplete. Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, fairly general in Assam, Bihar, North West Frontier Provinces and Malabar, local in East and North Punjab and Kashmir.

The chief amounts are:—Rangoon and Dhubri one and a half inches; False Point nine; Narayangunj and Calcutta three; Burdwan five; Berhampore six; Mymensingh Sambalpur and Chaibassa two; Bogra, Dinajpur, Balasore, Ranchi, Naya Dumka four; Purnea one and a half; Darjeeling, Chirat and Murree one; Sonemarg and Drosh a half; Calicut one; Cochin two.

Forecast:—Decrease in rainfall in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Southwest Bengal and increase North Bengal and Assam. Some thunderstorms along the Western Himalayas.

TELEGRAPH SERVICE INTERRUPTED.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CALCUTTA AND MADRAS STOPPED.

The following notice has been received from the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—Communication between Calcutta and Madras is entirely stopped. Telegrams are subject to serious delay.

INDENTURED LABOUR FOR E. AFRICA.

A PROBABLE NECESSITY

QUESTION OF REPATRIATION.

A representative of the "Transvaal Leader" recently visited Uganda and British East Africa, spending about six weeks looking around and interviewing settlers from the Transvaal and other parts of the Union. He publishes some interesting and illuminating views on indentured labour.

It is only fair to point out (says the writer) the difficulties which beset the coffee planter. First and foremost is the labour question. To-day there is no serious shortage of native labour in the Protectorates for ordiary farming purposes, but the question of supplying the vastly increased demand to meet the requirements when an extensive area is covered with coffee in bearing is something of a poser. In connection with this question, a Commission was recently appointed, and a voluminous record of evidence given by 272 witnesses has been published. The principal recommendation is on the subject of indentured labour. The majority of witnesses are of opinion that indentured labour is unnecessary, as there are sufficient natives in the country to meet the demands. This, of course, is provided pressure is brought to bear on the tribes, which at present are not supplying a fair amount of labour; but one does not need to be a resident of British East Africa to realise the difficulties likely to be raised by Downing-street in the case of a Crown Colony adopting any policy in dealing with the question of tribal labour supply which might in any way be constructed as savouring of coercion.

COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The Commission states:—

"The first endeavour of the Government should be so to administer local tribes that the necessity of importing indentured labour may be obviated."

A most excellent axiom, but I cannot help feeling that the minority report displays a deeper grasp of the situation when it states that.

"We consider ample evidence has been given to the effect that the local market is unable for the present to supply the needs of the large planting enterprises on the coast, which needs may be expected to increase annually as further development proceeds, etc."

A majority of the Commission recommends that while indentured labour is objected to, if the necessity for it is proved, Asiatics be imported, but only on the two following conditions:—

1. That repatriation is insisted on; and
2. That legislation is introduced for each separate project.

The minority report recommends waiving the first condition if it is found that Asiatics cannot be secured except in the event of the repatriation clause being left out of the indentures, and in regard to the second condition, it is also recommended that the special legislation in each case be not adopted. I must confess that, while I may have failed to detect the full significance of the second recommendation, the machinery necessary for the employment of indentured labour would be cumbersome, if not unworkable—and probably costly—except in cases of exceptionally large enterprises. Consequently, this clause would prove an effective deterrent in the case of many planters whose employment of a medium number of indentured labourers could only be a source of benefit to the community and of revenue to the Government.

OBSESSED WITH FEAR OF EASTERN RACES.

With reference to the importation of Asiatics, it may seem presumption on my part, as a visitor to the country, to express an opinion on amatter of such vital importance, but sometimes the stranger is in a better position than the long-standing resident to detect the flaws in the methods of dealing with questions of this nature. It appears to me that the inhabitants throughout the Protectorate have become so obsessed with a fear of further encroachment by the Eastern races on the rights and privileges rightly belonging to the ruling people that they cannot give this question the benefit of their unbiased and mature consideration, and the effect of these jaundiced views is likely to result in pressure being brought to bear on the Administration, and the adoption of a policy which will effectually retard the progress of the country—until such time as it is reversed.

To put it briefly, I think there is very little prospect of the Colonial Office permitting pressure being brought to bear on the various native tribes in connection with the supply of labour. This effectually closes the one and only avenue which might for a time at least, delay the necessity for the importation of indentured labour. The next point is the insertion in the indentures of Asiatics of the repatriation clause. We are now aware that the Indian Government has made a very definite pronouncement on this subject and will not permit any further indentured labour to leave its shores so long as the repatriation clause is embodied in the indentures. While the Indian Government adheres to this point the position is a somewhat serious one, but can it maintain such an attitude in view of the need for an outlet for its teeming millions of labourers?

A RETROGRADE POLICY.

Supposing, however, it remains adamant, what is the position of British East Africa? The country can only progress by a policy of production; there is at present no other means by which its revenues can be increased. Its very existence, therefore, hinges on production. Planting of such crops as coffee, cocoa, and sisal means an enormous increase in the demand for labour. I venture to say that the country cannot be held back by any such retrograde policy as the exclusion of outside coloured labour, which would soon bring it to a condition of bankruptcy. The wealth of British East Africa is its soil, and the world is its market. Indentured labour will come, and when that time does arrive, let the Government of the country make due provision by legislation to safeguard the interest of the generations of our children to come. The whole subject, of course, striker a deeper note than the superficial question idenfure labour, with or without a repatriation clause. It is the large issue of the future of coloured races which theatens to strike at the very root of the supremacy of the whites as the ruling peoples. The only reason for even mentioning in these columns a subject of vast importance is that the climatic condition of Equatorial Africa is such that the Asitic must be largely used and this vast problem will be upon them clamouring for a solution long before we hear the sinister sound of its knock on the portals. It is not likely, however, that these questions will present themselves during the lives of any persons at present living.

All I can say to the man in the street is: Do not lightly condemn the country because of its coloured population. It is to be deplored that certain fields of labour, clerical and railway work, have been—perhaps thoughtlessly—relegated by the powers that be to the Indian and Goanese, which might well have been filled by some of our own deserving surplus population either from here or across the seas. On the other hand, however, Indian labour, properly directed and capably controlled, can only prove a boon to the country.

A FINITE UNIVERSE.

THE EVIDENCE OF THE STARS.

Mr. F. W. Dyson, the Astronomer Royal, lectured on April 28, before the Royal Institution on "The Stars Around the North Pole," Mr. Alexander Siemens being in the chair, says the "Daily Telegraph." After emphasising the fundamental importance to astronomers of determining the distances of the stars, the lecturer described how it had been possible by working on similar lines to those followed in the case of the planets to attain to some extent such measurements, the angular movements of the stars and spectroscopic observations being the methods used. A model of the universe would show the actual position of a star in space along an axis with the sun as the unit, the velocity in kilometres per second in each of three directions, the brightness or luminosity taking the sun as the unit, the mass, the size, and the physical and chemical composition. The distance and absolute brightness could be found only for a limited number of the nearer stars, but average results could be obtained for the more distant stars. Astronomers nursed the perhaps extravagant hope that generalisations would be discovered which would lead to the formulation of dynamical laws and constitution of the stellar universe. The catalogue of the stars round the North Pole observed by the English astronomer Carrington in 1855-6 had been re-observed at Greenwich in 1900, and thus by a comparison the angular movements of these stars in forty-five years had been determined. On this datum the geometrical problem had to be solved of making these stars stand out in three dimensions, so that they might be seen as a stereoscopic picture.

PROPER MOTION OF THE STARS.

The proper motion of stars was very small, so small that it would take two centuries for the fastest moving star to move a distance equal to the apparent diameter of the sun or moon, while none of the North Pole stars had a proper motion as great as one-tenth of this. It was clear that the stars with large proper motions must either be moving fast or must be comparatively near. For any individual star it was impossible to decide between the two alternatives. After describing the evidence of drifting motion, Mr. Dyson reminded the audience that the solar system was moving at the rate of 19.5 kilometres a second, and said that from this fact it was possible to measure the average distances of groups of stars. Recent work showed that there could be no doubt that there was a preferential movement among the stars towards the north part of Orion and to the diametrically opposite direction in the constellation of the Serpent.

LIMITS OF THE UNIVERSE.

After considering the bearing of spectroscopic and other evidence on the stars around the North Pole Mr. Dyson contended that the conclusions derived from the study of the stars, in that area, though this might be somewhat modified by the investigation of other regions, could be considered as fairly applicable to the stars in general. Of the stars brighter than the tenth or eleventh magnitude there were half a million, and it might be said of them that on the whole the yellow stars, those like the sun in physical conditions, were the nearest. They lay within fairly narrow limits of distance, and measuring them by the astronomers' unit, the *parsec*, a distance 206,000 times that of the earth from the sun, they lay within fairly narrow limits of distance, 80 per cent. of them being within 100 and 500 *parsecs*, 10 per cent. being nearer than 100 *parsecs*, and and 10 per cent. further away than 500 *parsecs*. As one went from the yellow to the blue or the orange stars the average distance increased, the red stars being at a great distance, an average of about a thousand *parsecs*. The stars varied very greatly in intrinsic brightness, the red stars being especially luminous and on an average about a hundred times as bright as the sun, while, if all the stars down to that limit of magnitude were considered, from ninety to ninety-five per cent. were intrinsically more luminous than the sun. When, however, the luminosity of the stars in a given volume of space was considered, there were found to be far more faint than bright stars, the reason being that the more distant bright stars were visible while only those faint ones that were comparatively near were seen. At great distances from the sun the stars thinned out very materially. These conclusions were in harmony with the conception of a finite stellar universe. Most of the stars seen and a great many of the fainter ones were within the distance of 1,000 *parsecs*. Doubtless the stars extended to much greater distances, perhaps ten times as far or further, but it could hardly be doubted that we were near the middle of a finite group of stars, and that the extent of the group was of the order of 1,000 to 10,000 *parsecs*.

AN INDIAN'S RIGHT TO WORK GOLD.

INTERESTING CASE IN THE TRANSVAAL

An application came before Mr. Justice Ward in the Witwatersrand Local Division recently, testing a power claimed by a public authority of discriminating against coloured persons. Judgment was reserved on the question whether the Receiver of Revenue has the right to refuse to issue a jeweller's permit to an Indian.

The applicant, who asked for an order directing the Receiver of Revenue to grant him a permit was a Hindu named Hussen, and he stated in his petition that he was by trade a working jeweller, and for the purposes of this trade required to make up and smelt gold and material containing gold, and to change the form of gold and material containing gold; that he had been engaged in his occupation of working jeweller in the Transvaal since the year 1903, having served an apprenticeship and learnt the trade from his father, who was also a working jeweller; that the trade of working jeweller had been followed by his ancestors from time immemorial, and that it was the only trade that he had any knowledge of, and by which he was enabled to earn a living; that he had at no time been convicted of or charged with any criminal offence or the contravention of any law, and had at all times conducted himself in a proper manner.

In terms of Sections 3 and 4 of the regulations annexed to Proclamation 18 of 1914, the petition continued, it was provided that:

No person shall make up, smelt, or change the form of material containing gold, whether such material is wrought or unwrought, unless he is the holder of a jeweller's permit; and further, no such person shall at any one time make up, smelt, or change the form of material containing more than two ounces of gold (troy weight), whether such material is wrought or unwrought, without the authority in writing of the police officer in charge of a district or post.

And that—

The Receiver of Revenue in any district may issue to any white person a jeweller's permit for such district. No jeweller's permit or renewal thereof shall be issued unless the Commissioner of Police certifies that the applicant is a fit and proper person to hold such permit. The fee for such permit shall 5s. per quarter or £1 per annum.

In view of these regulations, said the applicant further, he had applied for a permit, and had been referred by the Receiver of Revenue to Mr. Brink, the Chief of the Gold and Diamond Detective Department, who stated that he knew nothing against his character, but could not consent to his being granted a permit, on the ground that he was not a white man.

POLICE APPROVAL NOT OBTAINED.

The Receiver of Revenue in any dis- his replying affidavit, admitted the material allegations of the applicant, and said that he refused to grant the applicant a permit on the ground that the Commissioner of Police had not certified that applicant was a fit and proper person to have such a permit. He had received a letter, dated March 11th, 1914, from the Chief Detective Inspector of the Gold and Diamond Detective Department of the South African Police, District 45, stating that he did not consider the applicant a fit person to hold such a permit. Mr. Bigger accordingly denied that the applicant was entitled to get issued to him the jeweller's permit for which he had made application, as he was not a white person; and, further-more, as he had not complied with the provisions of Clause 65, Sub-section (4), of the regulations annexed to Proclamation No. 18 of 1914, by producing a certificate from the Commissioner of Police that he was a fit and proper person to hold such a permit. The applicant, he said, had not at any time produced to him the required certificate by the Commissioner of Police.

CLASS LEGISLATION BY REGULATION.

Mr. H. H. Morris instructed by (Mr, Philip Morris)) for the applicant, contended that, unless expressly authorised by some statute to do so, the Governor-General had no power to promulgate regulations in the nature of class legislation. *Prima facie*, he said, every person was entitled to follow any lawful occupation, and, if the Legislature had wished to single out a class as not being entitled to follow the calling of a working jeweller, it would have said so in express terms. He admitted that the law did not allow a coloured person to buy or sell unwrought gold, but that did not prevent a coloured person from exercising his trade of working upon unwrought gold. The Act of 1908, expressly provided that a coloured person might handle unwrought gold in fulfilment of a contract of service.

His Lordship: I take it that he would not require a permit for that.

Mr. Morris: The regulation says that before I do the physical act of smelting gold I must have a permit.

Mr. S. S. Taylor (instructed by Messrs. Van Hulsteyn, Feltham and Ford) for the respondent, submitted that, quite apart from these regulations, the whole principle of the gold laws was that no person other than a white person should be in possession of unwrought gold, or carry on any business in connection with it. It was provided by Act of Parliament that regulations might be framed for the licensing of persons authorised to deal in unwrought gold, and the only persons so authorised were white persons no that the Governor-General had not gone beyond the provisions of the law in promulgating this regulation. The Governor-General was given power to say under what conditions licences should be granted, but the law was perfectly clear on the point that they could be granted only to white persons. There was no new enactment of class legislation by the Governor-General, but merely a repetition by him of a piece of class legislation in the Statute-book. Obviously, the business which the applicant desired to carry on necessitated dealing with unwrought gold.

Mr. Morris, heard in reply, again submitted that the Legislature had never intended to confine the business of a jeweller to white persons.

His Lordship: A coloured person may be a jeweller without being a manufacturing jeweller, and the law would not then apply to him.

Judgment was reserved. "Transvaal Leader."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, May 18, 1914.

WHERE THE TRUST HAS FAILED.

In tracing the history of the failure of the Improvement Trust it is profitable to touch on the salient points contained in the Report of the Health Officer of the Corporation, which Mr. Harvey prominently brought to the notice of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust. Dr. Turner at the outset laid great stress on the futility of making any comparison of the insanitary condition of an Oriental or semi-Oriental city like Bombay with that of any large or populous city in the West. He said: "I will not waste time by pointing out what is done in countries where these conditions do not exist and where every detail of sanitation is most rigorously enforced. Comparison with conditions existing in Bombay and Europe, America, Australia or Cape Town cannot be made." Of course not. Much misunderstanding and mischief frequently arise from an absolute disregard or contempt of this fundamental fact. Everything that is good for Western countries, with a different civilisation, different habits of living, and different social usages and customs, cannot be suitable for an Oriental country, which in all these respects differs from them so widely. In their zeal, or overzeal, sanitary and other officials have often endeavoured to force their own nostrums on the people with the result that they have proved complete failures, and have sometimes even led to riots and bloodshed. The history of the harshness, oppression and other drastic measures by which the early plague authorities in the city attempted the operations of evacuation, disinfection and inoculation is still too fresh in the minds of the masses to need recalling. Suffice it to say that they created enormous discontent. The poorer classes bore it with exemplary patience, such patience as no loyal and law-abiding people in any other part of the world would have ever endured. But their patience was tried to the point of exasperation. The result was the memorable riot at Madenpura. More than all the friendly representations, remonstrances and even warnings, this single tragedy taught a severe lesson to the sanitary authorities, which, it is to be hoped, they will never forget. In an Asiatic country the wisest and most cautious statesmanship is that which carries the people with their rulers for their own social or sanitary welfare. What can be easily accomplished by gently stroking their backs can never be accomplished by setting up their backs. This is the fundamental lesson to be learnt. The Town Planning Bill is in the air. In a few more months it will no doubt be moulded into some kind of shape which will, from the point of view of practical statesmanship, be deemed satisfactory for the beneficent purpose in view. In other words, it will be so completely modified or reconstructed as to be fairly workable by the authorities with the consent of the people. Any other way of legislating the measure and enforcing its provisions is inevitably bound to bring about a catastrophe. Such procedure would only tend to defeat the object aimed at. In India, the watchwords for sanitary reforms of a variety of character should be "advance slowly, advance cautiously, and advance with the willing consent of the people." It is to be hoped Lord Willingdon will bear in mind these watchwords, if he is anxious to leave his mark on the administration in the matter of the sanitary reform of the Bombay Presidency.

But to proceed with the proposal of the Health Officer regarding the improvement of the scores of unhealthy and pestilential areas in the city. For this purpose he had been at great pains to take a careful survey of the whole town, such a survey as the Corporation had at the very outset of the Trust operations suggested to the Trust Board. The district health officers and their subordinate staff, as well as the district registrars of deaths, and partially the Executive Engineer, had all been brought into requisition for the conduct of this sanitary survey. They went by wards and the several sections of each ward. Referring to the Fort ward, to which alone we confine ourselves in this article, which comprises the following five sections, namely, Upper Colaba, Lower and Middle Colaba, Fort North, Fort South and Esplanade, he remarked that "of these the most insanitary and thickly crowded area is contained in Lower Colaba, known as Colaba Village." Its boundaries are Thomas Street in the North, the Gun Carriage Factory in the South, Thomas Street in the East, and Colaba Road in the West. With the exception of two fairly wide roads, the rest of the area is comprised of exceedingly narrow streets and lanes where no vehicles can pass or repass. It is chiefly the home of the poor working classes. What is the condition of the tenements in which these waifs of humanity live? In the words of the Health Officer: "It is thickly packed with houses which are very much overcrowded, as the accommodation available is too scanty for the number of people who have to stay there to be near their work. Plague, therefore, is always rife in the village, and the one thing necessary to lessen the ravages is to provide extra living accommodation to a very considerable extent." Another area in Lower Colaba, slightly better, which is equally insanitary, is that known as the Victoria Bunder. Here, too, despite some open spaces, a large number of plague cases occur in most of the houses from year to year, "simply on account," said Dr. Turner, "of the frightful overcrowding, due solely to the want of more living accommodation and the high rents." It may be reasonably asked whether the Improvement Trust has lifted even its little finger to improve this "frightful" area, an exceedingly small one, which might have been improved with a better class of chawls for the poor working in the vicinity, at a modest outlay. Only last week the Trust Board was on the point of resolving upon the construction of a tiny road at the entrance of Vithal Wady, on the side of Abdul Rehman Street, by purchasing some ground where there lately stood the cloth shops which were burnt down by the big blaze there a few weeks ago. Thanks to the persistency of a representative of the Corporation, and to the Chairman's own disinclination, a lakh and a half was saved which might otherwise have been a pure waste of public money. We point out this fact in order that the intelligent public may judge for itself how much better it would have been to improve the two insanitary areas in Lower Colaba for double the sum. This would indeed have conferred a benefit on the city. But by the strange fatuity which has clung to the Trust from the very first, it never seems to cast its eyes on the hundred and one small areas scattered over the town, with a view to improving them. Its vision seems to extend over vast areas, not half so insanitary as these tiny ones, which demand not a few but many lakhs for acquisition and construction of their facetious "ventilating shafts" which generally ventilate little or next to nothing. Had there been the least practical statesmanship at the head of the Trust administration and an organisation with the eyes of an Argus and an economic conscience, we might have seen to-day scores of these small pestilential areas improved into a state of decent sanitation at a cost which none could have criticised. But practical wisdom, and economic but prudent organisation have been woefully wanting from the first, with the net result we see to-day,—the costly failure of the Bombay Improvement Trust Act.

But so far we have only referred to Lower Colaba. The Health Officer had to tell another gruesome tale of the condition of Fort North, a condition which is even worse to-day, ten years *after* the report! The Health Officer said:—

"Taken as a whole area the greater part of Fort North is very insanitary, inasmuch as it consists of the portion which was included within the walls of the Fort of Bombay, in consequence of which the houses are densely packed without any open air spaces round about them. With the exception therefore, of the front rooms the rest of the house as a rule is dark and ventilated. The area, besides being densely packed with houses, has not a sufficient number of wide roads running from east to west. This aggravates its unhealthiness as manifested every year by plague being disseminated all over the area and being rife even in the Parsi quarters, though the houses in question are but rarely overcrowded.

Indeed, plague is almost endemic in such streets as Cowasji Patel, Todd and Gunbow. Only a few months ago, a well-known member of the Corporation, who lived in Cowasji Patel Street, fell a victim to plague, as he was on the eve of proceeding to England. More, while such is the frightful condition of Fort North, not only to-day, but for some years before the Trust was established, it is astonishing to find the long "Chinese wall" which the Trust, in its cupidity to obtain fabulous rents, has, by its unsurpassed folly, allowed to be raised on the whole of Hornby Road, stretching from the Empire Theatre on the north, to the Albert Buildings in the South. These tall houses have largely shut out the flow of westerly breeze which used partly to ventilate the unhealthy area of Fort North. At the time two members of the Trust Board, Sir James Wilcocks, then commanding the Bombay District, and Mr. Wacha, as a representative of the Corporation, fought hard against these tall buildings. They were also the two members who protested strongly against the airy Wellington Lines being built,—that area opposite the Cooperage which has been built upon to give us the ugliest and the most inartistic frontage in a locality otherwise full of natural beauty. Practically, by the construction in Hornby Road, of this "Chinese wall", to use the phrase of the late Mr. James Maclean, when revisiting for the last time the scenes of his journalistic activity some years ago, the Improvement Trust has done a real sanitary injury to Fort North. Instead of sanitary progress forward, it has accomplished *sanitary progress backward!* With such unwisdom has the Trust signalised its career, the end of which we have not yet seen. We may conclude our narrative of Fort North by enumerating specifically the localities held by the Health Officer to be most insanitary: (1) Bomanji Lane; (2) Bhanar Lane; (3) Parsi Panchayet Lane; (4) Police Court Lane, (5) Marute Street; (6) Banyer Lane; (7) Cowasji Patel Street; (8) Petha Street; (9) Ghoge Street, (10) Mangesh Senoy Street; (11) Gunbow Street; and (12) Gola Lane. Thus in one section of the Fort ward only there are twelve insanitary areas, not a single one of which has been taken in hand up to the present. An unpractical and showy scheme of improving these dozen areas by pulling down some portion of the houses and having "chowks" there was mooted by the present Chairman, but, after careful and mature deliberation, the Corporation rejected the proposal as unfeasible and useless. Meanwhile the construction of that great work which has been pompously christened the "Eastern Avenue" at a cost to be counted by lakhs merrily proceeds! The most objectionable feature of the operations of the Trust is that it spends money like water on these precious roads, which could wait, while it grudges and never takes in hand small insanitary areas all over the town, which have demanded *immediate* improvement for years past, and that at not even half of the cost of the big roads, which are presented to the view of credulous visitors as marvels of what the Trust has accomplished.

Notes of the Day.

Washington's "Hopes."

It would be unwise to venture on any predictions or even speculations as to the future in Mexico, but a Reuter telegram today that "hopes are cherished in Washington" that Huerta may be induced "gracefully to retire" seems to have no firmer basis than such hope could be said to have had before Huerta consented to mediation. It may be assumed that, if Huerta felt he had a weak case, he would not have agreed to mediation, and though the United States will bring all the pressure she can to force Huerta's retirement, "gracefully" or otherwise, it is not so sure that the mediating Republics will be brought to view the rupture between Huerta and the United States in the same light as the latter. What if the mediators recommend Huerta to bow to the inevitable and fire a salute as demanded, or tender any other form of apology? Once the salute is fired or the apology tendered, the reason for the occupation of the American troops in Mexico will be gone and the United States will be obliged to make a "graceful" exit. The present situation is a very anomalous one. While the "peace mediators," as Reuter calls them, to judge by their slow methods of locomotion, are likely to be a long time in formulating their recommendations, which may, after all, upset the American apple-cart, the Mexicans are engaged in sanguinary conflicts with one another, with the Americans apparently looking on as silent but interested spectators of the terrible carnage around them. In the meantime, all sorts of contretemps may occur which the Americans might construe as further "hostile acts" on the part of Huerta. A case in point is the reported disappearance of an American marine, named Parks, who is alleged to have been tortured by Huerta's Government, who are stated to be withholding information as to his whereabouts.

The Pacification of Mexico.

One thing, however, seems clear,—the pacification of Mexico has become even more remote by Mr. Wilson's policy, and, whether Huerta remains or goes, anarchy in the country is likely to persist in spite of the United States' recognition or non-recognition of any Mexican "Government" that may be called into being. As to the ultimate conquest of Mexico, that is, if not inconceivable, under existing conditions hopelessly impracticable. Even assuming that a successful war could, at enormous cost and sacrifice of life and property, be carried through, after the war would come a problem of still greater magnitude. In this connection it is of much interest to turn to what ex-President Taft recently said to a body of Yale students, who came to interview him on the subject of this Mexican business. Mr. Taft, who is at present a professor in the University, in the course of his remarks said:—

When it comes to tranquilising a great territory, where both sides will go into the bushes and carry on guerilla warfare, it is a terrible problem. I know, because I have had experience. The problem in Mexico would not be dissimilar to the one in the Philippines, where the natives took to the swamps, the bushes, and the mountains, and where it was necessary to sacrifice thousands of splendid fellows to drive them out. This war we are talking of would mean a garrison in every town and village in Mexico. It would be easy by comparison to capture the cities, but the tranquilising of the land would be a long fight. It would mean training our men to run as fast as the Mexicans can. In closing, I can only say that I fervently hope God may avert this war.

Kipling's Clap-Trap.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's views on the Ulster situation are about as illuminating and connected as those of Sir Ian Hamilton on racial problems,—and we have already indicated our opinion of the latter. Why the one or the other should be telegraphed to India is inexplicable. If Mr. Kipling had said anything original we might have been glad to hear it, but all this about the buying of the Nationalist vote with the Home Rule Bill, the breaking of the faith of generations,—about one-and-half generations to be a little more precise, the faith of a really long line of generations was broken before that by the Act of Union,—and the Army saving the Empire, is the sort of clap-trap that retired colonels and briefless barristers (at a guinea a time) are spouting every night from Primrose League platforms. There are some writers, who, when they speak on public topics,—and they speak fairly often,—such, for instance, as Mr. George Bernard Shaw, Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Galsworthy and Mr. Chesterton, say something arresting and worth hearing. We have never known Reuter to cable a single line of any speech by any one of these gentlemen, whose utterances are given the greatest prominence in the English press.

The Premier of Albania.

Turkhan Pasha, the Prime Minister of Albania, who is stated by Reuter to be on a visit to Rome prior to going to Vienna, was born at Trikala in Thessaly while it was still an Ottoman town. He was educated in Athens, and is reported to speak Greek well and to have a sympathetic personality. He served Sultan Abdul Hamid as Vali of Crete in 1894-95 and as Foreign Minister for a few months in Kiamil Pasha's second Cabinet. He returned to his troublesome island Vilayet in 1896, but was recalled after a month and a half and sent to exile in Urfa. He entered the Turkish Cabinet in 1904 and was President of the Council of State for a few days under the restored Constitution. In 1908, he was sent as Ottoman Ambassador to St. Petersburg, a post which he retained till recently. Turkhan is reported to be a deplomatist of considerable ability and distinction and his appointment as Premier of Albania was warmly welcomed in the Chancelleries of Europe.

The £3 Tax in Natal.

While the Union Government have received the recommendations of the Indian Grievances Commission with sympathetic assurances and announced their intention of bringing in legislation to ratify them this session, it is surprising to learn from Natal that the authorities there are pressing for payment of arrears of the £3 tax, and doing so very oppressively. Deductions for this purpose are being made from the wages of railway employees, and others are being imprisoned for non-payment. "Indian Opinion," the organ of the community in Natal, commenting on this says:—

The recent understanding—one might almost call it armistice—was based on mutual trust and goodwill. The essence of that agreement was faith and trust. By starting a campaign against those in arrears and throwing men into prison, the Government are certainly drawing near a danger-point, and we feel it our duty to sound a note of warning. As a party to an honourable compact, the Government are bound in honour to see that their officers do not violate the agreement, and nothing short of issuing definite instructions not to harass the people will meet the case. The Indian community have put their trust in the Government and the indentured Indians are working peaceably on the estates, being led to understand that the tax will shortly be repealed. Now, when they hear that the authorities are actually dragging men to prison for the sake of collecting a few paltry sovereigns, the effect will be disastrous.

Indian Labour for East Africa.

In another column we publish a highly interesting and suggestive report which has been published in the "Transvaal Leader" on the question of the need that is likely to arise in the near future for "indentured labour" in East Africa. The Commission, which recently considered the question, recommended that the local tribes should be so "administered" that the necessity of importing indentured labour would not arise. This means that the local native population should be coerced into giving its labour to the planters. But it seems to be realised both by the Commissioners and the "Transvaal Leader's" correspondent that Downing Street would very quickly veto any sort of proposal to put such "pressure" on the native population. The question of indentured labour, therefore, becomes a practical issue and the Commissioners recommend that, if it becomes necessary, repatriation should be insisted on and legislation be introduced for each separate project. The comments of the "Leader's" correspondent on this are highly significant.

A Timely Warning.

Firstly, he seems to think that the Indian Government may have to give way on the question of repatriation "in view of the need for an outlet for its teeming millions of labourers." This is an illustration of the ignorance of the average colonial as to the actual economic conditions in India, but, without entering into that, it may be said with assurance, that not only is it in the last degree unlikely that the Government of India would permit any fresh extension of indentured labour with a repatriation clause, but it is very doubtful whether it would in the future, in view of the feeling of the country, enter into any agreement at all with any British Colony for the provision of indentured labour. South Africa has given us too severe a lesson as to its evils. Secondly, the correspondent dwells on the necessity for protecting the interests of future generations of the white populations. What he means is that, while Indians may be a necessity for menial purposes, they must not be allowed to occupy,—monopolise Sir Ian Hamilton would say,—the higher storeys of the industrial structure, and he deplores that certain fields of labour, clerical and railway work, have been "thoughtlessly" relegated to the Indian and Goanese. We trust that the Government of India will note this warning, and, when the time comes, make it clear that East Africa cannot have a single Indian labourer who does not go there on terms of equality and with the right to enjoy every privilege of citizenship which he can win by his industry and ability.

ANOTHER REBEL SUCCESS.

TUXPAN OCCUPIED.

TROOPS MUTINY IN MEXICO CITY.

HUERTA MAY RETIRE.

MEDIATORS MEET AT NIAGARA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.

Admiral Mayo reports that the Federals destroyed the barracks at Tampico before evacuating the place, otherwise the damage to the town is slight.

FEDERALS ROUTED AT TUXPAN.

VERA CRUZ, May 16.

The rebels have occupied Tuxpan, routing the Federals who fled to the hills.

TROOPS SHOOT OFFICERS.

NEW YORK, May 16.

An "Evening World" message from Vera Cruz says that the troops at the Piedad barracks, Mexico City, revolted on the 13th instant and shot several officers.

They fled, however, on the approach of troops and machine guns.

PEACE MEDIATORS TO MEET AT NIAGARA.

LONDON, May 16.

The peace mediators will meet at the Niagara Falls on Wednesday. The Mexicans are travelling by slow, indirect routes, wishing apparently to avoid landing in America.

HUERTA'S RETIREMENT.

Hopes are cherished in Washington that General Huerta may be induced through Spanish intervention gracefully to retire.

MR. BRYAN'S MESSAGE TO PRESIDENT HUERTA.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

With reference to the capture and rumoured torture and execution of the American marine named Parks outside Vera Cruz, Mr. Bryan has informed President Huerta's Government that its conduct in withholding the information as to the whereabouts of Parks is regarded as a hostile act.

GASOLENE EXPLOSION IN AMERICA.

TWELVE KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

DETROIT, May 16.

The Mexican crude rubber works have been wrecked by a gasolene explosion. Pieces of concrete walls were found three streets distant.

Twelve persons were killed and many terribly injured.

ALBANIAN PREMIER'S TOUR.

CONFERENCES WITH FOREIGN MINISTERS.

LONDON, May 16.

The Albanian Premier, Turkhan, is visiting Rome and is being received with great honour. He starts to-day for Vienna to confer with Count Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, regarding the difficulties of the new state.

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUTE TO SIR E. CARTER.

REMARKABLE UNVEILING CEREMONY IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, May 16.

King George, M. Poincaré and President Wilson will participate in the unveiling of the statue to Sir Etienne Carter on September 7th by pressing buttons at Sandringham and in Paris and Washington and thereby unfurling their respective flags.

FIRE IN LANCASHIRE COTTON MILL

£30,000 DAMAGE ESTIMATED.

LONDON, May 16.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Damage to the extent of £30,000 has been done by fire at the Hindley and Vaighton Cotton-Mill and Warehouse, Nelson, (Lancashire) and seven hundred employees have been thrown out of work.

JAPANESE NAVAL SCANDALS.

DEBATE IN REICHSTAG.

THE STOLEN LETTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.

During the disoussion on the Foreign Office estimates in the Reichstag, Herr Liebknecht raised the Seimens and Schuckert, case in Japan. Despite the energetic protests of the Vice-President, Dr. Dove, Herr Liebknecht accused the Foreign Office, the German consulate and the judicial authorities with contriving to have the stolen letters sequestrated because they compromised the firm.

PROCEEDINGS IN JAPAN.

Dr. Kriege, the Director of the Judicial Department of the Foreign Office, replied that the prosecution of Richter had been conducted in precisely the same way as any other prosecution. The proceedings in Japan against the firm did not concern the German Foreign Office but there could be no objection to an employee of the firm seeking advice at the consulate.

STRANDING OF A STEAMER IN TRIPOLI

BEDOUIN FIRES ON CREW AND PASSENGERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOBRUK, (TRIPOLI), May 17.

The steamer, Solferino has stranded near Bardia. A Bedouin fired on a part of the crew and the passengers who were landing in a boat. Two were killed and four wounded. Three steamers have gone to her rescue. Other passengers and members of the crew are still on board.

PANAMA----PACIFIC EXPOSITION.

CAPTAIN MILLER IN CHARGE OF POLO TOURNAMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.

Captain Miller has accepted the managership of a series of polo tournaments in connection with the Panama Pacific Exposition.

SHAMROCK----A FREAK BOAT.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S CONFIDENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.

The new Shamrock is a freak boat. Her trials will take place shortly.

Sir Thomas Lipton is very confident and considers that the Americans have been beaten at their own game.

RECORD GOLF SCORING.

JOHN GRAHAM WINS ST. GEORGE'S GOLF VASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.

John Graham won the St. George's Golf Vase at Sandwich with a score of 146, a record for the vase.

INTERNATIONAL POLO.

PRACTICE GAME WITH HURLINGHAM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.

England's polo team for America, with Captain Cheape replacing Major Hunter at back, beat Hurlingham to-day by four goals to three. The Hurlingham team consisted of Captain Belville, Mr. Freake, Mr. Buckmaster and Lord Wodehouse.

INJURY TO CAPT. TOMKINSON.

Captain Tomkinson dislocated his left shoulder. He was treated on the ground and was subsequently able to resume. The injury will not prevent him from going to America.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.

Notts beat Sussex by nine wickets.

Middlesex beat Cambridge by eight wickets.

Northants beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 61 runs.

LONDON, May 17.

Hampshire beat Leicestershire at Leicester by 100 runs.

HOME RULE CRISIS.

NATIONALIST VOLUNTEERS' PARADE.

REPORTED SMUGGLING OF ARMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.

A thousand Nationalist volunteers were drilled last night at Carrick-on-Shannon. Two hundred of them carried rifles. The police were not present.

RIFLES AND AMMUNITION LANDED FOR NATIONALISTS.

It is stated that large quantities of rifles and ammunition for the Nationalists have been landed on the west coast of Ireland.

LIMERICK COUNTY COUNCIL'S SUPPORT.

LONDON, May 17.

The Limerick County Council has unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the Nationalist volunteer movement.

MEASURE "DEARLY WON."

Speaking in support of the motion, Mr. Lundon, M. P. said that when Home Rule was on the Statute Book, two hundred thousand volunteers would parade in Dublin in order to prevent the withdrawal of the measure which had been dearly won.

CHANCELLOR IN AUDIENCE OF THE KING.

LONDON, May 16.

Mr. Lloyd George had audience of the King yesterday which lasted an hour. The unusual visit has aroused comment. It is believed that it referred to Ireland.

KIPLING ON HOME RULE.

FAITH OF GENERATIONS BROKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 17.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, speaking at an Anti-Home Rule demonstration at Tunbridge Wells yesterday, warmly denounced the "crooked work" of the Cabinet which he said had corruptly bought the Nationalist vote.

The price thereof was Home Rule, which broke the faith of generations and sold a province of Britain to its enemies. British electors had been muzzled, but the Army, to its eternal glory, had saved the Empire.

ROYAL VISIT TO ALDERSHOT.

INFORMAL INSPECTION OF TROOPS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.

Their Imperial Majesties the King and Queen are paying a six days' visit to Aldershot. The King is holding an informal inspection of troops who are to be out on manoeuvres every day.

GERMAN AVIATION FATALITIES.

A RECORD FLIGHT OF 10,250 FEET WITH 17 PERSONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, May 16.

Two military aviators, named Wiegandt and Fellinger, fell from a height of 1,500 feet to-day and were killed.

NEW NAVAL ZEPPELIN'S FLIGHT.

The new naval Zeppelin carrying 17 persons reached the height of 10,250 feet, which is a record for an airship.

IPSWICH BY-ELECTION.

MR. MASTERMAN'S ELECTION ADDRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.

Mr. Masterman has issued his election address to the electors of Ipswich. It deals with the Home Rule, a "new Social Reform Budget" and the land programme.

Mr. Ganzoni is the Unionist and Mr. Scurr, the Socialist candidate at Ipswich.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 15.

Major-General Reade has been gazetted to command the troops in the Straits Settlements and Colonel Barnardiston to command the troops in North China, as a Brigadier-General.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

LORD SYDENHAM'S VIEWS.

A HINT TO THE WEALTHY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.

Lord Sydenham writing to "The Times" heartily endorses the article by Sir Malcolm Morris on the Indian Medical Service whose fine work, he says, is too little realised in Great Britain. It would be a graceful act, declares Lord Sydenham, if any rich friends of humanty in England would help Bombay to create a great school of research and study for the prevention of the diseases afflicting India.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

DIFFERENCES WITH COUNCIL OF EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.

The Council of Empire has adopted the bills dealing with the Government requisition of private ships and the exemption of officers and War Office officials from military service for reasons of health, also the bill for the free importation of agricultural and industrial products from Mongolia along the frontier of the Government of Irkutsk.

On account of the differences of opinion between the Duma and the Council of Empire, the first two measures will be referred to the Joint Committee.

RAVAGES BY WHITE WOLF BANDITS.

ROUTED AT TSINGSHUI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, May 16.

According to official reports, the White Wolf bandits looted Thinan but were subsequently defeated with heavy loss at Tsingshui.

HANCHOWFU, May 16.

The White Wolf bandits looted Tsinchow on the 4th instant killing and wounding many.

OIL FOR ADMIRALTY.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE £2,000,000 TO AN ENGLISH CONCERN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 16.

The "Daily Telegraph" says it is reported in the City that the Government have arranged to give a guarantee of £2,000,000 to one of the English-owned oil concerns operating abroad, namely the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, in consideration of the Admiralty having the first call on the oil produced.

POONA MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION SCANDAL.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION BY DEFENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
POONA, May 17.

The case of forgery brought by the police against 21 persons who are alleged to have tendered false proxies at the by-election held in January 1913 was resumed yesterday before Mr. Leatham, I.C.S., Assistant Collector of Poona.

Counsel for the defence argued that the Court had no jurisdiction inasmuch as the Criminal Code did not apply. The Municipal Act provided for punishment of such offenders. The Government Pleader contended that the act of the accused was an act against the public and not against the Municipal Commissioners and therefore there was no objection to dealing with the case under the Indian Penal Code. He, however, argued that in the case of accused No. 1, Bhikubhai Malchand, the sanction of the District Judge was necessary.

The Magistrate ruled against the defence on the first point but allowed that sanction was necessary in the case of accused No. 1 whom he accordingly discharged.

Evidence of four witnesses was then recorded which went to show in the case of the second accused, Gimgu Bhai that the signature and thumb impression on proxy No. 1 was not hers and she had not authorised anyone to sign or vote for her. The two remaining witnesses' evidence went to show that a certain party named Baya Bhai whose name had been used in certain proxies had died nine years ago. An application by the counsel for a postponement to enable them to apply to the High Court for a stay of proceedings was not granted. The case is proceeding.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

BENEFITS OF ALLIANCE WITH BRITAIN.

INTEGRITY OF CHINA UPHELD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, May 17.

Count Okuma, addressing the Governors of Provinces, dwelt on Japan's relations with China.

He declared it would be impossible for Japan to take independent action in any direction dealing with China.

Japan must act only after the fullest conference and complete co-operation with the Powers.

The Premier emphasised the benefits of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which was greater to-day than ever before.

He believed that the alliance assured benefits to China which would without doubt have been disintegrated during the recent revolutions in the absence of the alliance.

AUSTRIAN GIRL-SPY.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR NAVAL ESPIONAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BERLIN, May 17.

An Austrian girl-clerk has been sentenced to thirty months' penal servitude for obtaining drawings of a warship and machinery on behalf of the French Intelligence Department.

RANGOON "NAVJOT" CASE.

SUMMONS AGAINST EDITOR OF "SANJ VARTAMAN."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May 16.

Mr. Guy Rutledge, Government Advocate, this afternoon argued before the District Magistrate of Rangoon, an application for revision, filed by J. D. Contractor against the order of the Western Sub-Division Magistrate, refusing to issue process against the Editor of the "Sanj Vartaman" for defamation. Counsel submitted that the Magistrate was absolutely irregular in his procedure in admitting a copy of a subsequent issue, with a translation of the same, behind the complainant's back. Up to the present no suitable apology had been tendered. The representative of the accused's paper, who was in Rangoon, had not called on the complainant's advocate, nor on the complainant himself, nor had he expressed his regret at what had appeared in the newspaper.

His Worship set aside the Western Sub-Division Magistrate's order and directed the issue of a summons against the Editor of "Sanj Vartaman" for June 10.

REORGANISATION OF MADRAS SECRETARIAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
OOTACAMUND, May 16.

The reorganisation of the Madras Secretariat, which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State, will not take effect before July, as no final decision has yet been come to regarding the assignment of departments to the various secretaries. Details are still being discussed. No official information regarding the new secretary is available.

RADIO NOTIFICATION.

The Bombay radio office has been in touch with the transport Dufferin since 10-15 p.m., yesterday.

Radio messages will be accepted up to six o'clock on the 20th at the rates given in the Telegraph Guide.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Major General A. A. Raitt C.B., has assumed command of the Burma Division in place of Major General T. D. Pilcher on four months' combined leave.

Babu Sarodacharan Mitter ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court has been appointed Secretary to the Bharatdharma Mahamandal vice Raja Sashisekhar Roy of Tahirpur.

The "Rahman" a vernacular magazine was required on the 25th August last, to furnish security of Rs. 600 under the Press Act. The proprietor having been unable to furnish the security recently gave an undertaking that his magazine would not dabble in politics. Whereupon Mr. Kennaway has allowed the paper to be published again and excused the security altogether.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Nawab Bahadur of Murshidabad arrived in Bombay on Saturday and is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

LONDON LETTER.

SOCIAL TOPICS.

COURT FUNCTIONS.

SMART WEDDINGS.

THE FATHER OF MODERN ADVERTISING.

DEATH OF MR. DANCKWERTS

Fine weather and summer heat prevailed in London during Mail week, as usual the close of the Lenten season was marked by several smart weddings.

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, May 1.

Fine weather has continued during the whole week, though the summer heat of the past few days gave place last night to cold that would have done credit to the first week of March. The Queen is in London and we are full of functions just now, the post-Easter list of weddings especially, being a long one. The King is at his quarters in the Jockey Club at Newmarket. Yesterday he motored over to Cambridge and visited the Leys School to inaugurate a new building. It will be remembered that I referred to this famous establishment in my letter a few weeks ago. It was the outcome of the removal of the religious tests in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and is of Wesleyan foundation though open to all denominations. Since it was opened nearly forty years ago it has taken a leading place among public schools. As I have previously mentioned the headmaster, Dr. Barber, was born in Ceylon where his father was a missionary. He himself has done a great deal of missionary work in the East.

Their Majesties have many social functions to attend just now and in a few days the King and Queen of Denmark will be here for their long anticipated visit. After the official visit is over it is expected that our Danish visitors will remain a few days as the private guests of King George and Queen Mary. The Prince of Wales will come to London for the visit of the King and Queen of Denmark and will, I expect, be present at the Guildhall banquet. Now that the Duke of Connaught is away, the Prince and Prince Arthur are the only near male blood relations of the King available for functions of this kind.

An event in the Royal family, by the way, has been the seventeenth birthday of Princess Mary, who, it may be remarked, grows wonderfully like her grandmother our gracious Queen Alexandra.

It is well that the weather has been fine for this has been a week of much outdoor interests. As I write I can hear the bands of the labour processions, as they march to Hyde Park for the annual May Day demonstrations. At Stratford-on-Avon the Shakespeare celebrations have been as extensive and successful as ever. At the same time the absence of Mr. F. R. Benson in America robbed the occasion of a distinguished and popular impersonator of the Master's greatest creations. Another misfortune was the inability of Mr. Bourchier to appear in consequence of an accident.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

A large number of people, apart from his immediate circle of friends, hear with regret of the serious illness of the Duke of Argyll, whose wife, the Princess Louise, has just been called to the sick bed side in the Isle of Wight. The Duke is a very great nobleman indeed; his titles and offices, hereditary and otherwise, would fill a great deal of the space at my disposal. His Grace has contributed quite his fair share of talent and energy to the public life of the Empire. He has been a prominent member of Parliament, where he sat as a Liberal Unionist while he has held the great post of Governor-General of Canada. In that great Colony he and the Princess must be reckoned with the late Lord Dufferin and the Duke of Connaught as among the more successful and popular of modern Viceroys. The Duke is a picturesque looking man and shows with his Royal wife a taste for art and literature. He has written poetry, an opera that was performed at Covent Garden, some poems and an official guide to Windsor Castle of which he is Governor and Constable. His happiest moments are spent visiting in unaffected simplicity the studios of artists, famous and otherwise.

NOTABLE WEDDINGS.

Yesterday there were three smart weddings which brought together many notable members of Society. For many reasons the

(Continued on page 8.)

LONDON LETTER.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

most picturesque was that off Lord Gerald Wellesley, third son of the Duke and Duchess of Wellington and Miss Ashton, daughter of the Countess of Scarborough by her first husband. The ceremony took place at the most interesting church in London: I am talking of small churches. This is St. Bartholomew's the Great, opposite S. Bartholomew's Hospital and looking out on the site of the martyrdom by burning of so many pious souls. Surrounded by old world houses, the church is almost unique as a piece of pure Norman architecture, and, though unknown to the majority of Londoners, is visited by thousands of American tourists every year. The services have for years been ornate and impressive, the red surplices of the choristers especially completing the medieval charm. The bride wore an exquisite gown of gold-moire woven with fine threads of ivory silk which was veiled with a robe of fine net, embroidered at the edges with a fine design of lily leaves worked in gold thread, bugles and yellow diamante. The court train was of gold brocade in a Persian design, lined with lisse and edged with a plaiting of the same, and trimmed with branches of orange blossoms. She wore a narrow bandau of orange buds with a cluster of the same blooms arranged on each side of the brow.

At St. James, Piccadilly, Mr. Noel Buxton, M.P., was married to Miss Lucy Pelham Barn. Both bride and bridegroom are native of East Anglia, Miss Barn having lived at Cromer and Mr. Buxton being the son of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart, of Colne House, Cromer. He is forty-four years of age and since his distinguished career at Oxford had done much good public work, especially in connection with temperance, social work in the East End generally, and work on the Near Eastern question. He has travelled extensively in the Balkans.

The wedding was a very beautiful one the bride being charmingly dressed in a gown of white charmeuse with the train cut all in one, and draped with antique lace. This last was the gift of her mother-in-law Lady Victoria Buxton and had formerly belonged to her mother, Lady Roden. The music especially was a feature of this wedding, the hymns chosen having been "Oh lead us; Heavenly Father," "O Perfect Love" and Longfellow's "Psalm of Life."

FUTURIST FURNITURE.

The influence of modern art on dress fashions, to say nothing of household and other surroundings is beginning to be felt. A foretaste of what we may expect was given by Messrs. Marshall and Snelgrove in the old Georgian House at the back of their premises in Oxford Street. The interior was converted into a sort of futurist mansion and very beautiful many of the unconventional designs proved to be. Brilliant colours and remarkable contrasts were to be seen everywhere while novelties in dress quite natural in such surroundings abounded. A few were some clever fans after the manner of the late Charles Conder. The mentioning of the name of that remarkable genius reminds me of the use that some of the more striking of the futurists colourings are to art. Conder was abnormal in the delicacy of his sense of colour. Yet he once told me that originally he had no idea of colour. His taste was cultivated by a shrewd artist friend who trained his eye with these strong contrasts.

A FAMOUS ADVERTISER.

A frequent visitor for lunch at the Savoy Hotel was Mr. "Tommy" Barratt, the Managing Director of Messrs. A. and F. Pears, Limited, who has just passed away at Margate. A striking personality was this genial septuagenarian, with his long white beard, happy temperament and passion for hospitality and anecdote. As an advertiser he was a genius and the pioneer of advertising on the grand scale. Many firms spend tens and tens of thousands of pounds on publicity to-day, but many of us can remember how thirty years ago the fact that Messrs. A. and F. Pears spent nearly ninety thousand pounds on advertising was mentioned with bated breath. But it was not only the amount of money that Mr. Barratt spent on pushing his commodity that made him unique. No advertiser has ever shown greater ingenuity or resource. Perhaps the most ingenius scheme he ever devised was in the days when French ten centime pieces were legal tender in this country. He bought up an immense quantity of these on behalf of his firm and stamped them with the word "Pears." These he sold at the rate of fourteen for a shilling and created such a weird situation that the Government were obliged to buy these up and melt them down. Mr. Barratt had great taste in colour printing, a fact that assuaged the wrath of the late Sir John Millais when he found that his picture was about to be put to the mundane purpose of advertising a commercial commodity. The publication of "Bubbles" was more far-reaching than is generally known. for commissions to do the same kind of work were accepted by leading artists who previously would have shirked letting their talents to such an object. Mr. Barratt was in every way a lover of pictures, though the statement that his collection of Constables was the best in England is far-fetched. As a matter of fact most of Mr. Barratt's pictures by that artist were confined to views of Hampstead Heath, a spot that the collector loved and on which he had built his handsome home. What Mr. Barratt did possess, among many other interesting pictures, were many works by other members of the Norwich School.

The identity of "Bubbles" has often been the subject of contradictory reports. I remember him very well as a small boy in Southsea, where his father, the late Major James, was in the habit of taking "Bubbles" and his elder brother to bathe in the early mornings. Miss Millais, the artist's daughter, recently informed me that both Major James and her sister were dead, and that "Bubbles" was an unusually stalwart naval officer and his brother was in the Army.

In view of the tendency of Mr. Barratt's taste in pictures it will scarcely surprise readers to learn he was thoroughly English in every way, and characteristically possessed a passionate devotion to the memory of Nelson. He had paid some very high prices for relics of the great Admiral, one of his most notable purchases having been a "Victory" log for which he paid £4,000. Mr. Barratt was a rich man but in no sense of the word a millionaire. It is probable that his estate will be proved at something over quarter, but under half a million.

TWO NOTABLE DEATHS.

Another prominent man whose death has caused regret among a large number of persons beyond his own wide circle of friends, was Sir George Doughty. Sir George was the platform speaker *par excellence* of the Unionist party, though he had entered Parliament as a Liberal. He was to his native town of Grimsby what Mr. Chamberlain has been to Birmingham. A poor boy without anything but his own abilities and force of character he pushed forward, seized every opportunity as it occurred, and especially through his brains and energy on bringing the fishing industry to up-to-date methods. He was a great local politician and benefactor and a real representative of his native town in the national Parliament.

Mr. Danckwerts, the eminent K.C., whose death has been announced since last I wrote to you was a Boer by birth. Considering how long he had been a prominent figure in the Courts he was remarkably young, having only just passed his sixtieth birthday. Like the late Mr. Murphy, the famous counsel of "The Times" newspaper, he was noticeable for his great size, though of course to nothing like the same extent, for it is well-known that at one time Mr. Murphy was allowed to plead while seated. Mr. Danckwerts was a strong-willed and able man, of whom more than one judge was said to be afraid. This is perhaps an exaggeration, though it is quite certain that he was an advocate whom judges treated with unusual respect. He took little interest in politics, but was decidedly fond of Bohemian surroundings.

"THE LONELIEST CITY."

SIR GEORGE REID ON AUSTRALIANS IN LONDON.

The High Commissioner for Australia (Sir George Reid), who recently returned from a visit to the Commonwealth, was the guest at luncheon on April 30, at De Keyser's Hotel, of the Royal Colonial Institute. In an address on "The Duty of Britishers," he asked for a more cordial welcome for Colonial visitors, says "The Times."

Sir Godfrey Lagden presided, and among those present were:—

Lord Emmott (Under-Secretary for the Colonies), Admiral W. H. Henderson, Sir E. Montague Nelson, Mr. R. C. Hare (Acting Agent-General for Western Australia), Mr. T. A. Reid (Agent-General for Alberta), the Hon. A. L. Sifton (Premier of Alberta), Mr. W. E. Davidson (Governor of Newfoundland), Colonel Sir John Young, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Hutton, Sir Albert Spicer, Mr. R. Reid (Agent-General for Ontario), Sir John Anderson, Sir John Fuller, Sir John McCall (Agent-General for Tasmania), Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle, Sir John Cockburn, the Hon. J. G. Jenkins, Dr. Parkin, and Mr. J. R. Boose.

Sir George Reid, in replying to the toast of his health, said that being a Britisher meant belonging to the only race that was capable of managing the affairs of every race and creed in a wonderfully harmonious way. There were 430 millions of the descendants of Shem, Ham, and Japheth under the British flag, and looking round upon them he saw no signs of real unrest. Local patriotism was the surest foundation for Imperial patriotism. When a High Commissioner came to London he was sure of a right royal welcome because he represented a great nation, but to the ordinary Australian visitor London was the loneliest city on the face of the globe. You could not make 7,000,000 people think over the arrival of one Australian. He made that allowance; but there was a film over the English character. When it was scratched as fine a man was struck as could be found anywhere—but it had to be scratched. When an Englishman visited Australia he found himself in the midst of friends anxious to take him by the hand. He wanted a little more of that not only for High Commissioners, but for the ordinary Australian, who sometimes found his admiration for the Motherland rather chilled by his loneliness.

ADVERTISING THE CHURCH.

"Religion is the only thing worth advertising." In these words Father Bernard Vaughan concluded an address dealing with advertisement in religion before an audience of advertising specialists at the Aldwych Club, Exeter-street, on April 28, says the "Daily Mail."

Discussing the question "Ought religion to be advertised?" Father Vaughan said advertising was at once a science and an art. It was a study of psychology with a view of discovering the needs of the human race; and it was an art expressing itself in pictorial painting and literature. He defined advertising propaganda as the art of arresting the attention of the public.

He himself belonged to the oldest and biggest advertising firm on their planet—the Catholic Church. She believed that she had wares that defied competition, and that no family should be without them. Accordingly she put them in her shop windows, proclaiming for all she was worth, "Come, even you with money, and buy." Why had they music, ritual, and preaching in the Church if it was not to advertise the supplies they possessed for the demands of the human soul? The end in view was so splendid that they were more than justified in making use of advertisement as a most legitimate means of drawing the attention of the public to it.

"Before advertising religion it is necessary that it is of the right sort, that it is clear and definite in its message, and that it can really supply a real demand," continued the speaker.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearns' Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately

SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING AT POONA.

IMPORTANT REFORMS ADVOCATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, May 17.

The third Bombay Provincial Social Conference, met at Poona this evening in a mandap specially erected in the compound of Seth Nanchand Mulechand's bungalow near the Ferguson College.

Delegates numbering 300 have come from all parts of the presidency, both the Deccan and Guzrat being well represented.

A feeling of earnestness and enthusiasm is prevailing among the delegates showing a desire of taking a practical step towards social amelioration, a practical step forward having been taken by the organisers of this conference as every delegate in the absence of a delegation certificate from a social reform association has been required to sign a declaration stating, that he was in favour of five of the following seven items of social reform:—

(1) Education and elevation of women; (2) marriage reform; (3) widow marriage; (4) social work by women; (5) abolition of parda system; (6) elevation of depressed classes and (7) fusion of castes and subcastes by interdining and intermarriage.

A certain amount of opposition having been shown against this innovation, the first resolution likely to be presented before the Conference to-morrow recommends that henceforward a social conference will include only such persons who aspire at individual and social uplifting by promoting personal morality and by doing away with all artificial and social distinctions based on caste, birth, creed or sex.

Besides the delegates there was a large gathering of visitors present. On the platform were seated representatives of all the districts in their distinctive caste head dresses, and the presence of a large number of ladie added a picturesqueness to the gathering.

The proceedings opened at 5-30 with the speech of Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, President of the Reception Committee in which he said:—

DR. BHANDARKAR'S SPEECH.

The system of public education that the British inaugurated in our country, after they came in possession of it roused a spirit of criticism in the minds of educated Indians against the social customs and institutions of the Hindoos. When congresses and conferences came to be held annually, their object was to ventilate political matters and social reform did not attract the attention of the leading Indians. Soon however, a national social conference was arranged for, when the business of the political congress had been over. But this very fact made it simply an inorganic appendage of the political movement, and did not rouse much enthusiasm This has been seen by our ardent reformers and attempts are now being made to ventilate social questions for their own sake, and emancipate the social movement from the political; and in virtue of such an attempt it is that we have invited you, the advocates of social reform, to appear here this day and as Chairman of the Reception Committee, I give you a hearty welcome.

SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

I have already indicated the nature of the social questions which engaged attention of educated Indians. The great question with them was how to carry out the desired reforms. As to female education, there was no great difficulty, since the opposition from orthodox people was by no means strong and schools began to multiply after 1848 in accordance with the means and resources of those who devoted their attention to the matter. But the deferring of a girl's marriage till she came to an age of discretion, the remarriage of widows foreign travel and the obliteration of caste distinctions were of a nature to arouse the strongest opposition from the orthodox community. Thus the thought began to be entertained that the sanction of the Shastras for the social advocated should be sought for and the orthodox convinced. But after a time it was found that this mode would not answer. An open debate was held in the beginning of 1870 here, under the presidentship of Shankaracharya of Sankeshwar, for the decision of the question, whether widow-marriage is sanctioned by the Shastra.

WIDOW REMARRIAGE.

It was carried on vigorously on both sides and there were a number of arbiters; but the whole affair came to nothing and has in no degree contributd to the advance of the cause. Another device that suggested itself for mitigating the evils of ex-communication was to get a number of persons to sign a declaration that they would carry out such reforms as the marriage of grown up girls only and keep up the usual social intercourse with a remarried widow and her husband, and practically support such other reform. When the number of the signatories became large enough, they were to form a community for themselves and thus provide for the necessary social requirements, even though they were ex-communicated by the caste at large. But, what was there to keep a man to his engagement if after signing the declaration he violated his obligation when the occasion came? What was there to tie him down to it? So this device also has been found ineffectual and now the belief seems to have gained ground that each man should practically carry out that reform which his enlightened reason and conscience dictate without regard to the disagreeable consequences of excommunication.

"NO REASON TO DESPAIR."

If social reform is to advance it must be by the enlightened reason and roused conscience of the people. And our efforts should be directed towards bringing about such a result. And if we trust to these, we shall have no reason to despair. We have got a conscience. It can be roused and rendered strong enough to enable us to carry out its dictates without fear. The age of the marriage of boys has risen from about 12 or 13 to about 20, that of girls too from 7 or 8 to about 13 or 14. Travelling to foreign countries is now freely resorted to and social communication between the different castes is becoming closer each year. There is a greater sympathy for the depressed classes and the desire to elevate them is becoming more general, but we have to take care that our enlightened reason does not become dim and the roused conscience become dormant again; for, our previous history shows that some of our good old customs disappeared and now ones of a pernicious character came in, because these two faculties were not in a healthy condition.

LAISSEZ FAIRE."

We are a people disposed to allow things to take their own course, howsoever pernicious and not to endeavour to alter it in a manner sanctioned by reason and conscience. We must ever be on our guard against this tendency of our nature; we must beware of the policy of *laissez faire to* which we are so prone. There are a great many who do not undergo penance for an imagined sin; but having during their visit given up all caste-distinctions resume them again when they return to this country. They should certainly be expected to dine openly with members of different castes after they have come back and even to contract marriage alliances. Even here there is a violation of the dictates of reason and conscience. If we allow practices such as these to grow into customs by our policy of *laissez faire* we shall, by the very reforms that we attempt, be bringing about the moral degradation of our country. The great thing then we have to bear in mind is that we are disposed to hug the principle of *laissez faire* and nothing can save us from this tendency except the exercise of reason and conscience and our endeavours must be persistent to keep them always clear and not get muddled.

The President Mr. W. V. Joshi, Advocate of Amraoti (Berar) after his formal election delivered his presidential address in the course of which he said:—

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

It has now been generally accepted by most leaders of thought throughout India, that Social Reform is at least as much necessary, for the onward march of a nation, so circumstanced as ours is, as political reform. A foreign rule, howsoever beneficent in its operation to the country, cannot fail to be felt as an exotic and it is not stranger that attempts at political reform have taken precedence and attracted much individual and collective attention from leaders and thinking men in general and that political questions have loomed large in the eyes of the people of this country. Moreover, political reform and political agitation, which precedes and makes way for political reform, give a much wider scope for personal ambition—a motive force which in many cases has stimulated activity in matters of political reform The general feeling that the time had arrived when the Social Reform movement may cease to be the handmaid of political reform and that distiactive efforts for furthering Social Reform be made has found expression in the holding of Provincial Social Conferences apart from political conferences. It cannot be denied that this gathers together individuals who are earnest in this particular field of national activities and gives them an opportunity of concerted and concentrated action therein.

THE RECENT BHATIA CONTROVERSY

In dealing with questions of Social Reform of provincial importance, it must also be remembered that the various communities in the province are themselves typical of different stages of development as regards any one given item of Social Reform. What may have become current coin or at least tolerable or connivable in one community, may be a matter of bitter controversy and friction in another. The most recent controversy amongst the commercially forward Bhatia community of Bombay may be cited as an instance in point. The Bhatia community was very much concerned over the question of foreign travel by sea across the Kalapani and the community has now two or three factions consequent on this question. Thirty years ago the same question may have raised bitter controversies amongst the Dakshani Brahmins; to-day foreign travel is tolerated or connived at. Almost all the Southern Mahratta Brahmin ruling Chiefs—once representatives of the most orthodox Hindu social ideas—have contributed a member to foreign travel. The Chief or Ichalkaranji is the latest addition to the number. These considerations will explain and in some cases justify the stand taken at a particular time by a particular community regarding a given item of Social Reform. In passing judgment on their actions, we are thus apt to become more indulgent.

This leads me to the question of caste conferences. I have noted that while the Bombay Provincial Conference Presidential address considered these as harmful, the last year's Presidential address disapproves of them only partially and the Meerut Social Conference address distinctly approves their work and utility. While noticing the tendency of these caste conferences to sectarianism, one cannot help thinking that they are on the whole useful for furtherance of the cause of Social Reform.

PREVIOUS EFFORTS.

It will not be considered inappropriate on an occasion like this, to consider the effects in this Province, of the guiding principles that have been adopted by the pioneers of Social Reform in initiating and giving effect to various planks in the creed of a Social Reformer. The late Mr. Justice Ranade, whose manifold activities in uplifting his country have left a permanent impress on the evolution of thought, held firmly to the idea that to popularize Reform amongst the masses the Reforms must not be too precipitate or at any rate such as to give a shock to the social conscience of a community. The Reformer's ideal in one word should be to take the masses with him. The late Mr. Justice Telang, another genuine well-wisher of his country, in the same strain, made us familiar with the idea of progress on the lines of least resistance. The more ardent spirits amongst the Reformers have deprecated this doctrine as one of weakness, indicating want of moral courage and a great deal of controversial heat has been engendered in discussing the pros and cons of this theory. In Bengal a different experiment was tried; almost a different caste was formed by the Brahmos of Bengal and these were looked upon as having seceded from the ordinary Hindu society. The third experiment was tried in the Punjab and N. W. P. by Swami Dayanand Saraswati, viz. the formation of the Arya Samaj. This latter was the most successful attempt of modern times to put old wine in new bottles and making its adherents adopt several reforms in the then prevalent Hindu social ideals and customs under the belief that the Reforms were only a resuscitation of old Hindu ideals.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

It must, however, be noted that conscious and deliberate action in matters of Social Reform has been confined to a very small percentage of the educated classes. Very often slow progress on the lines of least resistance is a convenient cloak to apathy, indifference or inaction. Whatever advance there has been, for instance, in the marriageable age of girls has been more due to economic causes than to a conscious action taken by guardians in the interests of the girls to prolong the period of motherhood. The depressed classes movement has, it is well known, received a great impetus, when the question arose as to why the depressed classes were to be reckoned as Hindus for political purposes, when Hinduism itself looked upon them as untouchables. The least advance, comparatively, speaking, has been made in the matter of female education—an item of social progress which should have been the sheet anchor of the reform movement. Although the inherent reasons for the ordinary and higher education of women have been of the strongest, the absence of an extraneous pressing cause may be a good explanation of why this particular item has not been sufficiently attended to. While recognizing the all round advance in ideals and practices of Social Reform, the results appear to be more largely due to extraneous, causes, and only in a smaller degree to deliberate action on the part of the classes from whom stronger and more distinctive action might have been expected The Social Reformer is not the product of British rule. He is by no means a mere accident of the times. The Social Reformer has always been, is, and will be for all time to come. In India the Religious and Social Reformer has been blended into one. Protest against accepted opinions has been put forth from time to time.

Various instruments have been suggested for furtherance of the Social Reform cause. An appeal to the great Acharyas has been often suggested; a strong religious revival on which to base Social Reform has been put forward; the support of old Shastric texts has been invoked by many and the broader basis of justice and reason by others. Legislation and action from within have been suggested in turns. It is evident that any one of these cannot be expected to be preponderantly effective. Any instrument that may prove effective should be utilized and nothing that may be serviceable should be ignored. It is a mistake to suppose that in matters of Social Reform, as in any progressive movement one could say—'only thus far and no further.' Even as a mere sympathizer with Reform may be looked upon as a friend of the cause, so any method that suits and any instrument that can be utilized is good enough to further the cause. The purity of the inspiring motive would be a sufficient safeguard against abuse.

WHAT IS NEEDED.

Two years ago a regular organization for continuous work throughout the year was voted at the Provincial Conference and a fund was to be started. I could get no information as to how far matters had progressed in this direction; but if nothing has been done, I would emphasize the need of the Fund being constituted at once so as to make it possible for the Conference propaganda to be spread throughout the year. It is the same old story—of paucity of men to work organizations. If one zealous person were found to work in each circle or district throughout the year, for the cause, I would consider it a great gain. The working man must be a person of local influence and the paid secretary can only help him in details.

Another suggestion which I would like to make is to lay down the tests for enrolment of persons interested in Social Reform within the sphere of a Social Reform Association. Though not inconceivable, it is difficult to fix a minimum of items of Social Reform which a person must agree to adopt and make effective in his own case before he could claim to be called a Social Reformer and join in the deliberations of either the Provincial or the National Social Conference. The number of items of Social Reform and the extent to which the subscriber is willing to go with regard to them might be left to the choice of the subscriber; but the local Association will have to see that, once he has made his choice, he actually carries out his promises and that no backsliding is permitted. This could be effected, by registering the local body under some suitable law—laying down heavy penalties for a breach—or in some other equally effective way. These are bare out-lines of my suggestion which I would like to see discussed by the Conference.

URGENT REFORMS.

As regards the subjects to which the attention of the Social Reformers should be prominently directed, the emancipation of woman, caste, and the Depressed classes should certainly be the first three. Female Education and marriages of girls at a period when motherhood after mature age can be automatically secured are really a part of the scheme of female emancipation in the country. If caste has been an anachronism and is felt as a great impediment to the National unity of this vast continent, there is no more effective method to secure its gradual disappearance, than a scheme of female emancipation which will make the woman of this country the goddess of the Home and an enlightened citizen, taking her proper share in the advancement of the country. It has been well said that by teaching a boy you qualify one individual but by teaching a girl you qualify the nation. To enlist the sympathies of half the population of this country in the many schemes of national progress, one must see the great superstructure of ignorance and superstition tumbled over and the one thing that can be relied upon to do this far more effectively is Female Education and its necessary appendage late marriage of girls. There are few that will venture to deny in theory the utility of Female Education at the present day, but in practice culpable neglect is shown in imparting it. Hence most inadequate progress has taken place in this respect in the Presidency. The evil effects of the caste system, as it exists now with the attendant bars to interdining and intermarrying, have been so often reiterated that it is impossible to add a new argument in favour of its appearance. That the barriers are slowly breaking down however is most emphatically shown by the dinner of the Depressed Classes at Poona at which many of higher castes openly dined with impunity.

THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The question of the Depressed Classes again is mixed up with the question of caste. Irrespective of the fact as to the class on whom rests the responsibility of having allowed a large portion of Hindu humanity to remain in ignorance we see that distinct efforts are necessary on the part of the higher classes to uplift the Depressed Classes. Apart from the adventitious importance attaching to the question in its political aspect, the grounds on which these fellow-countrymen of ours deserve every encouragement from the higher classes are grounds of justice and reason and common humanity. I fully appreciate the special efforts of those that have interested themselves in their cause and they may rest assured in the continuance of enlightened opinion being in their favor. With all warmth of feeling in their favour I would venture to give them only one word of advice, 'Avoid abusing the higher classes.' Much useful purpose would be served and nothing would be lost by this method. We have fully realized that our future progress depends on the great reform movement of which Social Reform is certainly one important part. Let us work with zeal and diligence in the cause; the anticipations of hope will be realized and success or no success, we shall have the satisfaction of having done our duty.

MR. M. V. JOSHI OF AMRAOTI.

Photo by Gurudas and Co.

President of the Provincial Social Conference held at Poona yesterday.

SOMALILAND.

IMPERIAL OBLIGATIONS

DEBATE IN LORDS.

In the House of Lords on April 30, Earl Stanhope, in calling attention to recent affairs in Somaliland, justified his action on the ground that the policy of his Majesty's Government in regard to the Protectorate had been so vacillating that it required considerable elucidation, says "The Times." Four years ago Lord Curzon described the Somaliland Blue book as the record of a rather painful and discreditable failure. The story told by the Blue bok of 1913 was certainly the most discreditable that the recent history of this Empire could produce. We had sacrificed many lives; we had sacrificed prestige; we had abandoned our obligations, and we had allowed a Protectorate of the British Crown to fall into such a state that it would be a disgrace to a possession of any third-class Power. The effect of the policy of his Majesty's Government in Somaliland had been no less disasterous in other parts of Africa. It had spread to British East Africa and had been felt even so far as Uganda, 1,000 miles from Somaliland.

There was no question that the death of Mr. Corfield resulted in an astounding victory for which the Colonial Office had taken full credit, and for a considerable time after that encounter no serious raids took place. He did not deny that Mr. Corfield had disobeyed orders in attacking the Dervishes, but the orders given him were wrong and the position in which he was placed was absolutely impossible. He was ordered to make a strong *reconnaissance* with the whole of his force, but who had heard of such a movement against natives? The safety of British officials depended on the prestige of the country, and what prestige would have been left if the force had been accused of looking at the Dervishes and runing away? Instead of acknowledgeing the responsibility for an impossible situation the Colonial Secretary threw the whole blame on Mr. Corfield. What was happening now in Somaliland? In February the Colonial Secretary announced that the Camel Corps was to be increased to 400 or 500 and to be placed 80 miles from the coast, which, as was pointed out by Colonel Seely when he was Under-Secretary for the Colonies, meant that it would be in a hopeless position. The Government had looped the loop in their policy. There was no alternative between evacuation and adequate military operation, but the Government had pursued neither policy. If they decided to evacuate the country the treaties with the friendly tribes must be abrogated; they must declare to the world that the Protectorate of British Somaliland existed no longer; if Abyssinia, Italy, or France desired to extend their territory in that part of the world no complaint could be made; and they must be prepared to face again the indescribable atrocities which took place after the policy of coastal concentration in 1911-12. To resume adequate control the first thing to do was to build a light railway from Berbera to Burao, which presented no impossible engineering difficulties, and should not prove expensive.

LORD EMMOTT'S REPLY.

Lord Emmott, whilt not wishing to treat the Somaliland question as a party question, said that he felt very strongly that on this subject neither party was precisely in a position to throw stones at the other, as both had set up polices which had afterwards been, at any rate, altered. With regard to the policy of keeping garrisons at internal situations in Somaliland, what Colonel Seely referred to was one immobile garrison of 200 or 300 men. That was not the policy of the Government now. Coming to the case of the late Mr. Corfield, whom he described as a man of high courage and great capacity, whose career—one of great promise—was cut short as the result of one sad mistake, he discussed the possible motives which induced Mr. Corfield to disobey orders at the last moment. His own theory was that the stories which reached Mr. Corfield had such an effect on his generous nature that he decided to make his men undertake the hazardous enterprise of attacking a large Dervish force.

A MONSTROUS CHARGE.

Another theory was that the instructions which he received were conflicting. This involved a very serious charge against one of two public servants or against both of them—men who had served their country with great distinction. The purpose of the charge was to defend Mr. Corfield against the accusation of disobedience, but it involved a charge of hypocrisy and incredible meanness against Mr. Archer and another official. He challenged those who made such a montrous charge to produce their proof. They were asked to do justice to the dead, and God forbid they should do otherwise, but it was equally important to do justice to the living. There was an idea in some quarters that Mr. Corfield's disobedience was planned because he believed that the policy of the Government was a mistake. If that were true they would have to modify their view of the essential straightforwardness of Mr. Corfield's character; but he could not have been so reckless of the lives of others as to offer them up as a sacrifice because he disapproved of the Government's action. Such an idea was nothing less than an insult to his memory. In his opinion the only theory that accounted for the disobedience was that what he heard from the tribes induced Mr. Corfield to commit a brave act, but not a wise one. He must protest, in the interests of public life, against the attacks made on the Colonial Secretary in regard to what he did after the affair of Dul Madoba; he was bound to publish the dispatches for the sake of the living and of the Colonial Service. With regard to the present position in Somaliland, no policy could be contrived which was not open to objection in detail unless they adopted a complete policy of occupation or evacuation. Nothing that had happened had lessened their belief in th eCamel Corps for keeping order in the West and giving some measure of assurance to the friendles. They had decided to recuit and organize a Camel Corps of 500, to hold Sheikh and Burao, and, also, to increase the garrison of Indian troops to 400. This was the least possible modification of their policy that was likely to effect their purpose of keeping peace in the West and of preventing the Dervishes making raids in the East. In view of their recent experiences in Somaliland, he hesitated to make any prophecy, but he had a strong hope that their present dispositions would achieve these purposes.

LORD CURZON'S CRITICISMS.

Earl Curzon thought it was impossible for them to avoid the conclusion that the last phase in the Somaliland muddle—he agreed with Lord Emmott that the conduct of all parties and all Governments had not been free from the same imputation for many years past—had been no more glorious, in fact. had been, if anything, rather more inglorious, than those which preceded it, and that this phase had not reflected much credit on the prescience, or even the commonse, of his Majesty's Government. The policy of coastal concentration was decided upon in the beginning of 1910, and by April, 1912, they found the Commissioner saying that anarchy was steadily spreading over the country, with the prospect, under the present system. of becoming permanent; that the policy had disappointed expectations; that it had been given a full and complete trial and had failed, and making the startling disclosure that during this period it was estimated that about one-third of the male population of the friendly tribes in the Protectorate had been exterminated in intertribal fighting. Those were the appalling, though no doubt the unexpected, consequences of the policy of coastal concentration and evacuation of the interior.

In these circumstances it was not surprising that some steps had to be taken, and the formation of the Camel Corps was the action that was decided upon. Let there be no mistake about this, that from the moment that the Government went in for the policy of a Camel Corps they abandoned the policy of coastal concentration and went back to the policy which had been condemned and which had been called "forward" when he referred to it four years ago. The point he wished to emphasize was that all the trouble had arisen from the fact that, from the first, no one really formed a clear, logical idea about what the Camel Corps was to do. It was clear that from the start the Camel Corps was in an absurd and contradictory position. It was intended to protect and assist the friendlies. but also to punish and kill the unfriendly friendlies, but it was not at liberty to punish outrages committed by hostile tribes on the friendlies. The absurdity of this dilemma was seen by nobody more clearly than by Mr. Archer, the Acting Commissioner, and if he was in some doubt as to the functions of the corps it was evident that the natives believed that it was intended to reoccupy the interior.

MR. CORFIELD'S ACTION.

He listened with satisfaction to the tribute paid by the noble lord to the gallant and unfortunate man Mr. Corfield, which would give some comfort to his friends and relatives. When they recalled how much blame had been thrown on him for exceeding his orders they should remember that he lost his life in the course of a reconnaissance which was ordered by his superior officer. He did not wish to condone the infraction of orders by Mr. Corfield or any other officer, but if Mr. Corfield blundered the fault was not altogether, or mainly, his. If a blunder was made Mr. Corfield acted upon a high and noble sense of duty. Apart from the question of official duty, he liked to look upon the spectacle of Mr. Corfield declining to retreat when he saw the friendlies, for whom he was responsible, in danger of extermination. He thought that the Secretary of State for the Colonies, when expressing his censure of Mr. Corfield's action, might have used less cold and ungenerous terms Mr. Harcourt talked about "ill-advised and disastrous action," but if what took place was a disaster it was much more a disaster for the Dervishes than for us. Mr. Corfield was set an impossible task and fell a victim to it. It was not possible to absolve the Government from blame. In the first place they did not pursue the policy upon which they decided four, years ago, and in the second place when they departed from it they did not foresee the difficulties by which that departure would inevitably be followed. Thirdly, they allowed the Camel Corps to march into the interior when nothing was more certain than that sooner or later the corps would find itself in a position from which it would be unable to disentangle itself without loss. As to the new policy, he suggested that the Government should form a perfectly dear idea of its logical consequences. What did they mean? was the new commandent to prevent the Dervishes from making raids, or was he to bolt to the coast if he should encounter a considerable body of Dervishes? The page of Somaliland history that had been just turned down was stained with some discredit and possibly with some dishonour. Although exceedingly apprehensive about the future, he hoped that the next page would be brighter.

LORD CREWE'S REPLY.

The Marquess of Crewe admitted that in one respect the hopes of the Government had been to a great extent disappointed. They had looked forward to a greater cohesion among the friendly tribes, cohesion directed against the Mullah and his Dervishes. There was no reason whatever, except for intertribal quarrels, why the tribes should not have held their own absolutely against any force the Mullah could bring against them. It was owing to the unhappy state of anarchy in the interior of Somaliland that the Colonial Secretary decided on the formation of the Camel Corps. The noble earl seemed to consider that the inception of the corps was a sign of weakness.

Earl Curzon.—I said it was a sign of a change of the policy of evacuation.

The Earl of Crewe said the corps was designed to be a military police force, and he could not see that the institution of such a force was in itself ridiculous. He agreed with everything that had been said of the splendid courage of Mr. Corfield, but was obliged to lay stress on the fact that so much that was brought forward in his defence involved a direct imputation upon the other officers concerned in the affair. One was entitled to ask whether noble lords opposite contemplated the idea of the complete reconquest of Somaliland. He did not believe himself that the people of this country, whichever party was in power, would view with equanimity the reconquest of Somaliland by a great military expedition and the holding by a great military force of the whole country in a vast number of posts. That one of the two logical alternatives must, he thought, be dismissed, and it was also generally agreed that the complete policing of the whole country, including the posts, was out of the question. Though they could not profess to regard the condition of Somaliland with satisfaction, and though they had to admit that some of the hopes they uttered a few years ago and upon which they attempted to build had been falsfied, they were not prepared to admit that they had anything to be ashamed of in the action they had taken. He did not want to indulge in any extravagant hopes, but they were not by any means without hope that the future of the country might be made as tolerably decent and as suitable for carrying out of the conditions of such trade as passed through it as could be hoped for considering the nature of the country itself and the people who inhabited it.

Lord Emmott, in reply to Earl Stanhope, said he understood it was the intention to lay papers on the table comparatively shortly.

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

TIES OF AFFECTION.

THE UNWRITTEN LAW.

The spell of sunny weather must have made many people fly in the face of proverbial wisdom and discreetly cast a cloud or two not before May but April is out, writes a correspondent in "The Times." At the same time they must have discovered that the flannel suit that was put away in the autumn to awaken, as they unreasonably hoped, to a new-born loveliness in spring has not profited by its sleep amidst the camphor, but carries its own condemnation written large upon its knees. They have been compelled to set about buying new clothes and, while maintaining some outward show of authority, to wink at their old ones being sent to a jumble sale.

But the line must be drawn somewhere, and no man that is a man will suffer his ties to be touched. Ties take up so little room, they are such old and intimate friends; and besides, he will never allow that they are old; time, in his eyes, writes no wrinkle on their azure brow—with white spots. There is many a tie still braving the smoky breeze of London of untold age. Perhaps the owner was married in it; then, since it was something too flam-boyant for everyday use, it has reappeared only at other people's weddings, and he has come to forget how many other people have been married. He thinks of it as Colonel Newcome did of his blue coat; "A man must have one good coat—I don't profess to be a dandy; but get a coat from a good tailor and then have done with it"—and he is as painfully surprised at any criticism as was the Colonel on hearing that his cherished garment had become "uncommon white about the seams." Then, too, apart from any particular or sentimental association, a tie is to the ordinary man, who does not think much about his clothes, the most interesting part of his attire: he may wear one suit of clothes for weeks together without growing tired of it, but there would be a deadly monotony in putting on the same tie; it amuses him to rummage in his drawer each morning and choose one that is new only in the sense that he has not worn it for years. As it is the most interesting, so also it is the most characteristic and personal.

SUUM CUIQUE.

Just as each man has his peculiar walk, so he has his own way of tying a tie, which is different from anybody else's. In the case of a bow there are technical differences of method to account for different results, but there is, humanly speaking, but one method of making a sailor's knot and yet it the Sailor's knot that is so full of character. It might be too fanciful to allege that the knot reflects in each case the nature of the maker, but at any rate our own knots belong to each one of us as much as do our own finger-prints. Some are loose and flowing, others tight with wasp waists; others, again, have always the same crinkle in exactly the same part of their anatomy. We cannot see our own ties as others see them, but though the shades of distinction may be too fine for us to put into words, we can swear to those of each of our friends. Not only do we know their habitual style, but when on any particular day we can remember nothing else definite about the wisp of colour that was round their necks, their appearance, we are often positive about.

Again, though we may have a fine scorn for fashions and utterly ignore the niceties of lapels, we are all particular about our ties, in that we would rather die than offend certain unwritten laws in their regard. Frayed they may be, so are our collars; baggy they may be, so are our trouser knees, but at least we can boast that they are strictly correct. We would never presume to wear the white tie with ends crossed over and a horse-shoe in the middle, which is the proud and immemorial possession of the coachman. Neither, to come at once to the most complicated of imaginable horrors, would we ever stoop to a made-up bow tie with a safety-pin in it. It might be that very few would notice it if we did, but we should feel quite as hot and self-conscious as if we positively challenged observation in full panoply of a frock-coat, a billycock hat, and brown boots. We are apt to think that man is permitted so large a field of licence in this matter, and the standard of behaviour required of him is so easy that he who transgresses must be lost beyond redemption; yet it has to be admitted that there may be delicate questions and degrees of turpitude. There are, for example, many excellent citizens who would never dream of wearing in the daytime a made-up tie, with or without a simulated crinkle in its middle, but will shirk as little trouble by means of a frauduent white bow at night, being apparently under the mistaken impression that they will then be the less easily found out.

But to touch on white ties is to wander from the subject, for they are really in a different category; they never inspire affection, and when their first snowy bloom is gone there is no temptation whatever to retain them. It is the coloured ones, and more especially, of course, those representing some ancient and quite obscure distinction in games, that a man must be prepared to defend, if need be, to his first drop of blood.

ANGLO-GERMAN ENTENTE.

SIR F. LASCELLES' SERVICES

GERMAN AMBASSADOR'S TRIBUTE.

The services of Sir Frank Lascelles to the movement for the promotion of a good understanding between England and Germany were commemorated on April 28 at a dinner given in his honour in the Hotel Metropole by the British-German Friendship Society, says the "Manchester Guardian." Sir Frank Lascelles is the president of the Society, having succeeded the late Lord Avebury in that position. The Duke of Argyll, who was expected to preside, was unable to be present, and Bishop Boyd-Carpenter took the chair. The German Ambassador, Prince Lichnowsky, was present, and also Mr. Herbert Samuel, the President of the Local Government Board, and Mr. Charles Trevelyan, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board, of Education. Amoung the many workers in cause of Anglo-German peace who attended were Lord and Lady Courtney, Lord Lamington, Lord Weardale, the Bishop of Hereford, Sir George Reid, Dr. Hertz (the Chief Rabbi), Sir John Brunner, Sir William Mather, Sir Max Waechter, the Lord Provost of Glasgow, the Overburgermeister of Colongne (Herr Wallraf), and Baron von Richthofen, the hon. secretary of the Anglo-German Club at Oxford.

Bishop Boyd-Carpenter, in a warm eulogy of Sir Fank Lascelles's achievement in his thirteen years' occupancy of the post of British Ambassador at Berlin, said that what made the victorious strength of diplomacy was straightforwardness and integrity of character, and it was for that they honoured him. Having so eminently served his own country in Germany, he was now serving Germany and England in his own home. So long as the two countries were bound together by common interests and common aspirations towards the nobler things, so long would the two nations march together to the achievement of the best civilisation of the world. Sir Frank Lascelles had been a valuable helper in the movement for cementing that friendship and hastening the realisation of that ideal.

THE KAISER'S FRIENDSHIP.

The German Ambassador said: Sir Frank Lascelles is an old friend for whom I have the greatest regard, and the occasion of this gathering to-night recalls many pleasant memories. In Berlin, where his great popularity made him a conspicuous figure, I had the pleasure of seeing him frequently. In Berlin Sir Frank won all hearts by that genius for friendship which he possesses in such a great degree. You all know how Sir Frank enjoyed. and still retains the friendship of the Emperor, whose high esteem for him was shown in many ways, but perhaps in none more strikingly than in those very early morning visits when, as we are told, Sir Frank had literally to jump out of bed and receive his Imperial visitor. (Laughter.) You can imagine my satisfaction when I arrived in this country to find that the movement for helping forward a good understanding between the British and German peoples was under his guidance. That he is the chairman of the British-German Friendship Society is a matter of congratulation to both nations. We in Germany always felt that Sir Frank understood us, and that the penetration of a sympathetic personality made clear to him that our ideals and aspirations were not in conflict with the peace and happiness of others. How to keep up a good understanding between the nations of the world is recognised as one of the chief problems of the present time, and we cannot therefore express too warmly our gratitude to Sir Frank Lascelles for devoting his well-earned leisure to the judicious control and direction of the movement for sincere friendship between Great Britain and Germany. (Cheers.).

SIR FRANK LASCELLES' REPLY.

Sir Frank Lascelles, in reply, said that nothing could give him greater satisfaction than to think that he had contributed, in however small a measure, to the improvement in the relations between Great Britain and Germany, or rather to the re-establishment of the friendly relations between the two nations, which in his opinion ought never to be disturbed. (Cheers.)

When the first Anglo-German Committee was formed it was felt that the first need was to get rid of the suspicion and distrust which for so many years prevailed on both sides of the North Sea. He had always held that that unsatisfactory state of things was due to misunderstanding. In a speech made in 1905 Count Metternich, the ten German Ambassador, stated that there was no ground of quarrel between the two countries, but that an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust had been created which was perhaps more difficult to deal with than any known subject of dispute, which was amenable to settlement by negotiation. This atmosphere was due to misunderstanding. The Germans did not understand the English, and the English did not understand the Germans. Each country had been brought to believe that the other was the enemy. The Germans had been brought to believe that the one object of English policy was to hem Germany in, and to surround her by a circle of hostile States, so as to contract her influence in every part of the world. Englishmen, on the other hand, had been taught to believe that the one and only object of Germany in building a great fleet was to invade England and undermine her meritime power.

THE ONLY POSSIBILITY OF WAR.

Such was the position of affairs when his official mission at Berlin came to an end and when he became chairman of the new Anglo-German Committee. He felt at that time the first need was to prove to his fellow-subjects that the suspicion and distrust which they entertained for Germany were not only deplorable, but were unreasonable (cheers). The efforts of societies which were working both here and in Germany to promise a better feeling were at that time insufficient to dissipate the suspicion of the imminency and inevitableness of war between the two countries. Personally, he never believed in that danger, because he thought it almost impossible that the two countries should ever go to war, except in the possibility of a general war breaking out in which the interests of this country would make it impossible for her to remain aloof. But even if such a war should break out, we should be fighting not on account of any quarrel between the two nations, but on account of the different engagements into which the two countries had entered with other foreign countries. That was a contingency which was very unlikely to occur, and it became more unlikely every day. There was no ground of quarrel between the two countries which would not be susceptible of arrangement by ordinary dip'matic methods and there was certainly none which would justify a war. What was needed now was patience to give time to the present good feeling to be consolidated and for the thought to sink in that war was not only not inevitable, but might and would be avoided altogether. (Cheers). A good deal of work remained to be done, especially in promoting more frequent intercourse between the two countries. It should be clearly understood that a friendship with Germany which they so earnestly desired should not be taken as indicating any hostility to any other country. What they wanted was friendship all round, and arrangement with France and Russia were no bar to a friendly understanding with Germany. (Cheers).

"Germany," said Sir George Reid, "stands at the head of the Triple Alliance of Great Powers. Great Britain stands at the head of a Triple Entente of tremendous power. If Great Britain and Germany can become real friends, war and the armaments of war will in a great degree go out of fashion."

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE,

SHOSHUNKA'S INNOCENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The hearing of the Rajabazar bomb case being resumed yesterday, Mr. Sen continued his speech for the defence.

He submitted that Shoshunka, the principal accused in the case, was living a respectable life and that the only reason he changed his name was that if it were known he had been a member of the Anusilian Samity his position would have been made intolerable by the police.

Referring to Ex. 1, the alleged bombshell, counsel said by way of refuting Mr. Pugh's argument, that it would be easier to cut out a number of discs from a sheet of iron, and that explained why there were more discs than were required in experimenting on an acetylene generator.

It was inconceivable that Shoshunka would use iron discs for bomb purposes which according to Major Turner's evidence, would form compounds with picric acid dangerous to the safety of the person who handled the bombs with iron discs.

If Shoshunka was really making bombs why was it that he did not make the least attempt to conceal Ex. 1 from view? It was impossible to concieve that Shoshunka would not try to conceal the sixth one after having, according to the prosecution, manufactured the five previous bombs. The subsequent conduct of Shoshunka was singularly compatible with his innocence. No adverse conclusion should be drawn against Shoshunka because Shoshunka did not tell Mr. Lowman that he was making generator. No one would have believed that.

Dealing with the evidence of Dinesh, Counsel said that his handwriting in connection with the cypher list, was not established, and, unless it was identified as his handwriting, the document could not be admissible.

Counsel was dealing with other evidence when the court rose for the day.

MANUFACTURING OF ACETYLENE GENERATOR.

CALCUTTA, May 17.

The hearing of the Rajabazar bomb case was resumed yesterday before Mr. Panton at Hasting's House. Mr. Pugh had argued that Saroda's illness was fictitious and so the statement of Dinesh that he had gone to 196-1 to nurse Saroda fell to the ground. Counsel for the defence said that Sarodas illness was conclusively proved, by the hearing of the case being adjourned before the Magistrate owing to Saroda's illness.

Counsel next laid stress on the evidence of Ramkishore Bannerjee the hotel-keeper at 296-1 who stated that Shoshunka had spoken to him about his manufacturing a new lamp which could be profitably used in hotels in place of the native "Kuppis." Counsel submitted that the evidence corroborated the defence theory that Shoshunka was experimenting on the manufacture of an acetylene generator.

The Court here rose for the day.

TIBETANS ATTACK CHINESE TROOPS.

EACH SIDE CLAIMS TO HAVE WON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KALIMPONG, May 16.

The Tibetans are reported to have attacked the Chinese troops at Lhar-co, near Giamedo, a month ago. The losses on both sides were slight, and each claims to have won.

POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

It has been decided to establish an instruction school for the Indian police inspectors in Calcutta, the system of sending to Bhagalpur for training being found to be most unsatisfactory. The new college will be built in Lower Circular Road on the site now used as the office of the Forms Department. Accommodation will be provided for 250 recruits.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

LUCIDITY OF APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

MAGISTRATE'S ORDER OF COMMITTAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, May 16.

In course of the commital order in the Delhi Conspiracy Case, Mr. V. Connolly writes: The statement of Dina Nath as approver is of very great importance. It was a remarkable statement, not only for its subject matter, but also for the direct, lucid and unhesitating manner in which it was made. It was further remarkable for the mass of corroboration it received from other evidence produced by the prosecution in the case.

The Magistrate then proceeded to detail the instances of how matters mentioned in Dina Nah's statement were confirmed by independent testimony. The Magistrate also commented on the profound psychological significance of Dina Nath having read Michael Davitts' "Life and the Career of a Nihilist" in December last. These shook his faith in the movement in which he was involved, as he told Rash Bihari in February of this year. Therefore, he was arrested shortly after when he was (in a frame of mind to confess fully and truthfully. This was a point of importance in weighing the question of the extent of reliance to be placed on his evidence.

The Magistrate then proceeded to analyse the evidence against each accused.

LATER.

Mr. M. H. Harrison, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, is appointed as Special Sessions Judge to try the accused in the Delhi Conspiracy Case.

WHY MANIKCHAND COMMITTED DACOITY.

DELHI, May 16.

In the conspiracy case to-day, additional evidence was recorded, Manikchand, the approver in the Arrah murder case was the first witness.

He first saw Arjunlal Sethi in Mysore State in 1910 when the latter was lecturing on religion. After three or four months in Baroda, witness went to Arjunlal's boarding house in Jaipur and stayed there for two years and a half. Bissen Das Dutt was one of the lecturers. Outside the lecture room, Bissen Dutt talked with the boarders telling them they should obtain Swaraj which they would only get by committing dacoity. In accordance with this teaching, witness had committed a dacoity. He described the Nimaj murders. Witness told the whole story to Balchand Deochand, Arjunlal, Sheonarain and other boarders. Sheonarain was leader in Arjunlal's school. Witness next identified Amir Chand and Chotelal Ramlal among the accused. Cross-examined witness said he never had any talk with Chotelal.

Sheonarain stated that he had seen Chotelal at the boarding house but he was not living there. Chotelal was presented to Amirchand by Arjunlal as a brave man with a stout heart. On his return to Jaipur witness found Chotelal living at the boarding house. Motichand, Manikchand and Jaichand whom witness knew, talked before witness and others about a murder they had committed in which Sadhu was the victim. An inspector of the Indore Police described the arrest of Sheonarain at Bombay because the Viceroy was coming and it was not deemed wise for him to be about. Sheonarain then made a statement in which he mentioned Amir Chand and Chotelal.

Some railway employees gave evidence of tickets issued for various trains.

Orders respecting Chotelal will be passed on Monday.

MOTOR-CYCLE ACCIDENTS.

THREE OFFICERS INJURED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, May 16.

Three officers of the garrison are now lying in hospital suffering from injuries received in motor-cycle accidents.

On Tuesday last Captain Lewis, Quarter-Master, K.S.L.I., was rendered unconscious by being thrown off his bicycle in going down an incline. The accident was due to defective brakes.

Last night Captain Simson and Lieutenant Simpson of the 34th Poona Horse were proceeding home from the 7th Dragoon Guards' Boxing Tournament when, owing to the head-light being faulty, the officer who was riding the motor-cycle swerved the machine. Both the officers were thrown heavily to the ground. Captain Simson was picked up unconscious, but recovered consciousness this morning. Lieutenant Simpson is not so badly hurt, but complains of abdomenal pains.

INDIAN INFANTRY RELIEFS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 17.

The following alterations in the Indian Infantry reliefs to be carried out in 1913-14 and 1914-15 are sanctioned:—1913-14, 8th Rajputs from Hongkong to Jubbulpore instead of to Secunderabad; 1914-15, 1st Brahmans from Bolarum to Bombay instead of to Dinapore; 125th Napier's Rifles from Mhow to Bannu instead of to Bombay.

Do you travel much? Any headache Cure in your pocket or travellin bag. Simple easy to take but effective. aches? Slip a box of Stearns' Head

GUN-RUNNING IN ULSTER.

A SUCCESSFUL COUP.

35,000 RIFLES PUT ASHORE.

(By Friday's Mail).

The Ulster Volunteers carried out with complete success during Friday night and the early hours of Saturday morning, the 26th ultimo, a skilfully-planned scheme for the landing of guns and ammunition from the steamer Fanny, disguised as the Mountjoy, says "The Times."

Although the authorities at Belfast suspected that there would be an attempt at gun-running, the police and Customs officials there and elsewhere were entirely outwitted by the Volunteers. Various accounts of the enterprise differ in detail, but according to "The Times" Belfast Correspondent from 35,000 to 40,000 rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition were safely landed at Larne, Bangor, and Donaghadee, and distributed over various parts of Ulster without interference. The most elaborate precautions were taken to ensure the success of the plan and communication by telephone and telegraph was suspended for several hours.

Details of the night's events did not reach Dublin till about noon on Saturday. "The Times" Correspondent states that the Castle authorities were taken completely by surprise.

ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS.

A remarkable scheme of wholesome gun-running was successfully carried out by the Ulster Volunteer Force between 9 o'clock on Friday night and 6 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, April 26, wired "The Times" correspondent at Belfast at noon that day. It is estimated that between 35,000 and 40,000 rifles and about a million rounds of ammunition were landed at Larne, Bangor, Donaghadee, and other places on the coasts of Antrim and County Down.

The whole operation was conducted in a manner unparalleled in the history of the United Kingdom, and the daring and audacity, as well as the completeness of the scheme and its undoubted success, have astonished even those in Belfast, who were fully aware of the efficiency of the Volunteer Force as a mobile organization. Not only was the operation carried out with the utmost secrecy, but it is clear, from the precision with which the whole proceedings were conducted, that the plan was preconceived and worked out to the most minute details.

The extraordinary part of the proceeding was that thousands of Volunteers who took part in the general mobilization on Friday night were unaware of the proposal to land a cargo of guns, and it was only at a late hour yesterday morning that the majority of the Volunteers in the neighbourhood of Belfast became aware that rifles and ammunition had been safely landed at various points on the coast and had been taken in motor-cars and motor-lorries to unknown destination in the interior of the province, where they are regaded as in safe keeping and available for immediate distribution to unarmed units of the Volunteer Force.

The whole operation was carried out with the greatest efficiency in detail. The towns and harbours at which the arms and ammunition were to be landed were cut off from all communication with the outside would for a space of from four to six hours. The local police in some, if not, all of these places were surrounded by a superior force, and, with the coastguards and Customs officials, prevented from taking any action. All roads leading to the respective disembarking centres were picked by strong guards of Volunteers who allowed no one to pass without a permit, and thus drew a protecting chain around each centre. The telephone and telegraph wires were temporarily put out of working order. In short strict military discipline was imposed for a considerable time, and in certain prescribed areas no movement of any kind nor any communication with outside sources was allowed.

From inquiries which I made late last night and early this morning I have been able to ascertain the general methods of isolation adopted. The dispatch riding and signal corps of the Ulster Volunteer Force have for the last 12 months been training under skilled tuition a large body of expert telegraphists, who are fully acquainted with all form of signalling, including flag-signalling, heliography, and wireless telegraphy. The corps also possesses patent night lamps capable of sending signals a distance of over 20 miles. This large body of expert signallers, numbering several thousand, is scattered throughout the province, and its members have in their possession full particulars of all telegraph and telephone lines in Ulster.

On Friday evening it was reported to the headquarters of the telephone department in Belfast that the line to Larne was not working satisfactorily. At 9 o'clock all communication was stopped. There are two telegraph lines to Larne—one to the post office and the other one connecting with the Midland Railway. As the post office at Larne closes at 8 o'clock the line to it ceases to be in use after that hour, and all efforts to get into touch with Larne by this means were unavailing. The railway telegraph is used every night to Larne, and is also connected to the Belfast post office, but from 9 o'clock on Friday night, it was impossible to establish communication from the Belfast post office to Larne, and no reply was received to the code signals.

WIRES SHORT-CIRCUITED.

The telegraph and telephone wires do not appear to have been cut, and it is officially believed at the telephone and telegraph head-quarters that the wires were "earthed" by some persons who had the necessary technical knowledge to carry out the operation successfully. It is assumed that this was done by throwing a wire over the telegraph line and burying the ends in the ground, with the result that the current ran to earth, making a short circuit, and preventing any messages going through from Larne to Belfast or *vice versa*. On the other side of Belfast Lough the wires appear to have been put out of action in a similar way. The Bangor and Donaghadee post offices are also closed at 8 o'clock at night, though the telephone in the ordinary course remains open. This line, it appears, was also "grounded," as no communications could get through. There was, however, one means of communication to Donaghadee and Bangor which appears to have escaped the attention of the Volunteers. There is a private telephone from the coastguard station at Bangor to the coastguard head-quarters at Orlock Hill, Donaghadee. It appears from information which I have received from Donaghadee that at 3 o'clock the chief officer of the coastguard at Bagnor communicated to the chief officer at Donaghadee the fact that he was shut up in the coastguard tower, that the station was surrounded and remained under guard. He was, however, able to describe all that he could see going on—the arrival of the ship, the removal of what he believed were military arms or stores from the vassel to motor-cars, and the dispatch of these into the country.

The telegraph wire at Donaghadee is switched through to the coastguard station at Orlock Hill after the post office closes and ceases to require it at 8 o'clock, and from 8 o'clock the coastguard station at Donaghadee appears to have been in communication with the headquarters of the coastguards at Kingstown, County Dublin. Whether the Volunteers were aware of this fact or not is not known, but in all probability they were, and it is significant that the ship which discharged the cargo of arms at Donaghadee did not arrive there until after 3 o'clock in the morning, by which time the Mountjoy had left Larne. Consequently it is very unlikely that, although the coastguardsmen at Donaghadee were able to telegraph to Kingstown from 8 o'clock, owing to the secrecy prevailing they would not become aware of the gun-running operations until they received the message from Bangor and the confirmation of the arrival of the ship at Donaghadee after 3 o'clock. That communication was established between Donaghadee and Kingstown between 3 and 4 o'clock, giving the details of the gun-running at Bangor and Donaghadee, is proved by the fact that a message was received in Belfast from Donaghadee, *viâ* Kingstown, at 4 o'clock, but at that hour it was too late for the Belfast authorities to take any effective action.

HOAX ON CUSTOMS OFFICERS.

That the arms were landed without the knowledge of the authorities, who were completely mystified regarding the movements, is now perfectly clear. There was a vague suspicion, not only in official quarters, but also among others in Belfast, that an attempt might be made to land arms, but the time, place, and circumstances were altogether unknown to the local authorities and, not only in Belfast, but throughout the province, the widely scattered police force was engaged in small batches watching companies of Volunteers marching about while the work of loading the arms at Larne, Bangor, and Donaghades went on undisturbed.

At Belfast the interest of the police appears to have been diverted to the Musgrave Channel, where it was generally expected that a steamer carrying arms would arrive. About 10 o'clock a large force of Volunteers was marched down to the quay and remained there until 4 o'clock in the morning, when the hatches of a steamer were removed in the presence of the customs and police officers. To their astonishment, and even to the surprise of some of the volunteers officers who were not in the secret, the cargo was found to contain nothing more dangerous than 60 tons of bunker coal, lumps of which were carried off by those present as souvenirs. It was only later that the object of the hoax became apparent, and it was seen that the attention of the authorities had been successfully occupied while the arms were being unloaded elsewhere.

GUNS REMOVED IN FIVE HUNDRED CARS.

The seaport town of Larne, about 20 miles from Belfast on the Irish Sea, and north of Belfast Lough, was the main centre of operations so far as the gun-running was concerned. Here from an early hour the greatest activity prevailed among the Volunteers, and while the general public, and, indeed, the authorities, were on the tip-toe of expectation, and could easily discern that some big event was about to take place, no one outside the inner circle of the Volunteers was aware of the extent or nature of the operations. The local Volunteers were mobilized shortly before 8 o'clock on Friday night, and were speedily augmented by detachments from outlying districts. Within half an hour sentries had been posted at the principal roads leading into the town, in order to prevent any but those engaged in the expedition from leaving the place and communicating with the authorities. The arrival of a procession of motor-cars and motor-lorries almost three miles long, from the direction of Belfast increased speculation as to what was on foot. The drivers, having the necesary permits, were allowed to pass the pickets, and proceeded to the harbour. In the meantime detachments of Volunteers paraded the town, which is about a mile from the quayside, the intention evidently being of divert the attention of the police from what was going on at the harbour.

A couple of hundred Volunteers were quietly marched at 9 o'clock to the landing-stage, of which they took complete possession, and no sooner had they formed a cordon round the place than the 500 motor-cars arrived. Almost simultaneously a large steamer, bearing the name of Mountjoy, came up the bay from the Irish Sea and was speedily moored beside the berth usually occupied by the Larne and Stranraer mail boats. Immediately the vessel had been berthed a squad of Volunteers boarded her, and within a few minutes the men were busily engaged in discharging her cargo of rifles and ammunition. They laboured incessantly at their task, and in the course of a few hours had landed cases containing about 30,000 rifles and bayonets and 40 tons of ammunition. The motor-vehicles were drawn up alongside the quay, those intended for outlying districts being placed first, and as each was loaded it dashed off to its destination escorted, by several members of the Ulster Dispatch Riders' Corps. So the work continued until nearly 3 o'clock in the morning, and when day had broken there was not to be found in Larne a trace of the cargo of munitions of war which had been brought ashore. By this time, indeed, the greater part of it had been distributed throughout the country, some of it being taken as far as County Tyrone and County Londonerry.

THREE SHIPS.

The identity of the ship which brought the cargo was disguised. A large piece of canvas fastened round her bows had printed upon it the name Mountjoy, and this canvas covered the real name of the vessel, which is believed to be the Fanny, the mysterious ship which has recently aroused so much suspicion in the North Sea. The choice of the name Mountjoy is regarded as significant, for by all Ulstermen it is remembered as that of the ship which broke the boom on the Foyle and relieved the City of Derry after the historic siege.

During the night two ships came alongside the Mountjoy and were loaded with about 10,000 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. These vessels afterwards left for the County Down coast, where their cargoes were safely landed. The Mountjoy, having been emptied of her cargo, steamed out of the harbour for an unknown destination As she glided past the quay the crew raised three lusty cheers for the King and three for the Volunteers. The army of volunteer stevedores heartily responded. Then they formed up in procession again and marched to their headquarters, where they were dismissed.

An hour later the town was quiet again, and some hours elapsed before the countryside became aware of the astounding achievement of the Volunteers. It was a wonderful piece of work, cleverly conceived and splendidly executed, and its very boldness contributed to its success. While the motor-cars were conveying rifles to East Antrim an unfortunate accident occurred. Near Carrickfergus the driver of one vehicle travelling behind another failed to see the rear light of the motor in advance and ran into it. The driver of the second car was thrown forward and received an injury to his breast-bone.

ACROSS THE LOUGH.

While the guns were being landed at Larne, great activity was being displayed on the south side of Belfast Lough, at Bangor and Lonaghadee. Several thousands of Volunteers from outlying districts arrived in Bangor early on Friday night, and large numbers of motor-vehicles were driven in. As in the case of Larne, cordons of Volunteers were placed on the various roads leading into the town, and all communication was stopped both by road and by wire. It was not until 4 o'clock that the ship which had taken on board rifles and ammunition from the Mountjoy at Larne arrived off the new pier. Before her arrival a special guard of Volunteers had been placed round the Coastguard station to prevent any possible interference by the authorities, while detachments paraded the principal streets remote from the quay, so as to divert the attention of the police from what was taking place at the landing stage.

At daybreak the steamer, accompanied by several motor-launches and some fishing-boats entered the harbour and was berthed alongside the new pier. Immediately scores of Volunteers were busily engaged in the task of discharging the cargo, which consisted of about 8,000 rifles and a large quantity of ammunition. The motor-cars were drawn up alongside the ship, and were quickly laden with cases of rifles, and as soon as each had received its consignment it was dispatched to its destination. Each car was guarded by Volunteers armed with revolvers. In an hour or so the munitions of war were distributed over North Down. The steamer, after discharging, put out to sea, and the Volunteers were marched to their battalion headquarters and disbanded. It appears that some of the firemen of the vessel demanded an increase in their rate of pay, and, this being refused, they were landed at Bangor. Their places were immediately taken by members of the Volunteer Force.

At Donaghadee similar operations were proceeding. In this district, however, the Volunteers were not called out until after midnight, and they were strengthened by contingents from Newtownards, Comber, and Ballywalter, The procedure was similar to that adopted at Bangor, except that, while the Volunteers took complete charge of the quay, they permitted the coastguards and police to watch what was taking place. The latter were too few to intervene, and had to be content with looking helplessly on. The steamer which had brought the guns and ammunition from the Mountjoy was berthed at 3 o'clock, and in unloading her the men had the assistance of a steam crane. Packages containing about 70 tons of rifles and cartridges were placed on motor-lorries, and these, under strong guards, were dispatched to inland districts and to small towns along the coast. The steamer left for an unknown port shortly after 4 o'clock, and the Volunteers then went homewards. A pathetic incident occurred while the cargo was being removed. Herbert Edward Painter, one of the local coastguardsmen, having learned what was being done, was hurriedly making his way to his senior officer to make a report when he dropped dead by the roadside just outside the officer's house. Painter, who leaves a widow and two children, had only been stationed at this post for a few months. At the inquest the jury found that death was due to heart failure, following over-exertion. It is reported that small consignments of arms were also landed in Belfast and at Portaferry and other places on the County Down coast early yesterday morning, the number of guns which reached Belfast being variously estimated at from one to two thousand.

NIGHT SIGNALLERS' WORK.

The extraordinary efficiency of the Volunteer movements and the maintenance of their lines of communication between the disembarking centres and Belfast from a striking contrast to the utter failure of the authorities to establish any communication from Larne, Bangor, or Donaghadee that could remotely affect the Volunteer movements. The entire Volunteer Signalling Corps in the province was mobilized, except the Cavan and Fermanagh sections, and all through the night messages and instructions were sent out from the Volunteer head-quarters at the Old Town Hall, Belfast, which was throughout the night under a strong guard of armed Volunteers.

The most important work of the Signalling Corps was the maintaining of the lines of communication from Larne to Bangor and Donaghadee. So complete were these signalling arrangements that within a quarter of an hour after the arrival of the Mountjoy the fact was conveyed to the headquarters staff at Belfast, over 20 miles away, which was directing the whole operations.

POLICE OUTWITTED AT DERRY.

It was almost breakfast time before the last of the motor-vehicles from Larne had gone back to Londonderry after delivering its freight of rifles and ammunition in County Donegal. The cars with consignments for Londonderry itself had finished their work by 5 o'clock. Their arrival was covered by a movement of more than 400 Ulster Volunteers, who were called out for an all-night parade of the quays in order to draw the police away from the districts in which the rifles were to be housed.

For days the police had been allowed to believe that the expected steamer was going to unload in the Foyle. The result was that detectives were placed on duty all night, with instructions to report any suspicious arrivals. These detectives on Friday night were shadowed by small parties of Volunteers. All the dock police were also watched, and diaries were kept of the movements of the force. From these it is clear that the police only heard of the mobilization about 11 o'clock.

PRECAUTIONS FOR MOTORISTS.

The motorists who helped to carry out the scheme at the cost of a run of almost 200 miles, and 17 hours' ceaseless activity, are loud in their praise of the arrangements. Not even the smallest detail was overlooked. There were Volunteers at every cross-road who silently pointed the way; spare vehicles were ready at different points to receive the load of any car which happened to give trouble; an army of mechanics was on duty to execute running repairs; and petrol depots were established at convenient centres. Londonderry supplied over 60 cars. These were mobilized on Friday afternoon. At Limavady, the scene of Sir Edward Carson's recent review, they were joined by other vehicles. Muckamore, Co. Antrim, was another rallying point for motors from the Belfast district. The final meeting place before the dash for Larne was at Ballymena. So well designed was the movement throughout that the police in various barracks in country districts, though they saw scores of motors moving about, could glean nothing of the plan. As for the final dash, it was so well timed that the police had no chance of reporting to headquarters in time for a concentration to be arranged, even should one have been deemed judicious.

The rifles were of Mauser pattern, and were sewn up in sacking in fives. With each five rifles went 500 rounds of ammunition. The packages of five were very convenient for rapid handling. The majority of the cars carried five packages, representing 25 rifles and 2,500 rounds of ammunition, but the larger cars took six packages. Half-a-dozen motor-lorries and a powerful traction engine with a wagon attached accounted for a large quantity of the stores. I have heard the cost of the material and expense of the enterprise estimated at £100,000.

SLEEPERS AROUSED.

About 10,000 rifles were deposited early in the morning in various centres in the Potadown district. They are for the local Volunteers, and were conveyed by over 100 motor-cars, which entered the town at 4 o'clock from the direction of Belfast. The Volunteer force has been secretly mobilized, and strong pickets placed on duty along the roads and at various other points. A section of despatch riders accompanied the cars, on some of which the rifles were exposed. The work of unloading the cars in the various centres was carried out with great expedition. In order not to alarm the residents, the cars entered the town at a very slow pace, but, notwithstanding this precaution, many in the Edenderry distriot were aroused and watched the unusual sight from their bedroom windows.

Photo by Central News.

Mrs. Asquith & her son Master Anthony Asquith returning home with the damaged aeroplane.

SOUTH AFRICAN STRIKE.

GENERAL BOTHA'S MEASURES

LORD GLADSTONE'S DEFENCE OF MINISTERS.

(By Yesterday's Mail.)

A Blue-book was published on April 30 containing despatches from Lord Gladstone, Governor General of South Africa, upon the recent general strike. The book is for the most part a recapitulation of circumstances already familiar, and a large portion consists of local press extracts. Only two or three despatches throw fresh light upon the events and the measures taken, says the "Manchester Guardian."

In a communication to the Colonial Secretary, dated Pretoria, January, 22, Lord Gladstone says:—In view of the fact that Johannesburg contains an excessively large proportion of criminal and semi-criminal classes, a general strike along the reef, unless conducted peaceably, immediately creates a position full of peril justifying the Government's proclamation of martial law and the organisation of the defence force. He declares that, while confident that the Basuto would remain loyal to the British administration, the sense of powerlessness among the white population isolated in many parts of the Union would obviously create a panic, and the safety of South Africa would be at the mercy of the strikers.

DUTY TO SUPPORT MINISTERS.

Lord Gladstone accuses Mr. Poustma, the railwaymen's general secretary, without waiting even for a ballot and at the two days' notice, of casting the Commission considering railway grievances to the winds, and calling a strike, with the support of the Trades Council, whose leaders went back on the settlement of July, despite the six most important workmen's measures which the Government were preparing, and initiated a universal down-tools policy, illegal because minus the statutory notice. The railwaymen had, while generally reliable, accepted the demination of a few persons apparently unable to take a steady, considered view of the situation. It was ab initio an unlawful strike, carefully designed to cause the maximum amount of inconvenience and danger, not only to the Government, but the country at large. Lord Gladstone added that so far as his constitutional position was concerned, he judged it his duty to support the Ministers in taking the action that they considered their reponsibility to the country required.

In a despatch, dated January 27, Lord Gladstone notified the intended expulsion of the labour leaders in, according to his Ministers, not only the best interests of the European labouring classes themselves, but of the welfare of the Union, and communicates his formal acknowledgment of this intimation. On January 31, in a further reference to the steptaken by the Union Government, he says that he is well aware of its gravity, and that it can only be justified by extreme and undoubted necessity, but that in view of the approaching statement by Ministers in Parliament Mr. Harcourt would not expect any comments from him at present.

LABOUR CONDITIONS.

In a communication on January 31, Lord Gladstone reviewed at length the labour conditions locally and their difference from those at home. He argued that so long as the white workmen kept the position of maintaining the Transvaal law forbidding the native to do skilled work, with the object of keeping it in European hands at a rate of pay to be fixed by themselves, it was obvious that their attacks on the capitalist class must recoil on themselves. Bearing in mind that the conditions of the agreement accepted both by the railwaymen and the Government were being steadily observed by the Government, it was impossible to convince onself that the strike of January was not a purely artificial strike, designed to disorganise the Government and to make the Trades Hall paramount at the expense of the country. He submitted that it was right, and even the duty of the South Africa Government, as regards the declaration of martial law, to take measures which their own practical knowledge and sense of responsibility dictated. General Botha and his colleagues were keenly anxious to avoid bloodshed, and martial law brought about general relief and satisfaction. It was a great mistake to suppose that the British strike had been put down by Boer farmers. The call for the defence force was responded to with equal alacrity by men of both nationalities.

On April 17, Mr. Harcourt sent a letter to Lord Gladstone requesting him to inform his Ministers that the King would not be advised to exercise his power of disallowance with respect to the Act of Indemnity.

PANTHER SCARE IN NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, May 16.

There has been a scare in Nagpur by the appearance of a wild animal.

Some say it is a panther, which is reported to have been seen by several people both in the city and Civil station.

The lerute is reported to have manled a number of children during night time and a reward of Rs. 50 has been announced for its kill. People have been warned by beat of tom-tom to take particular care of little ones.

It is not known how it came here.

SHOCKING MURDER OF A WOMAN NEAR CALCUTTA.

CLUBBED TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

A young Indian woman who was on her way to Lilloah to buy paddy was overtaken by a Mahomedan, named Asaya Sheik. The latter stole the money of the woman and then clubbed her to death. He was caught by some villagers and has been sent up for trial.

PROSECUTION OF "PURITY" WORKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 17.

In connection with the complaint filed by Maung Tun Maung charging J. Cowan, K. J. Saunders W. Paynter and Dr. Miss Kindsly with criminal trespass and intimidation the District Magistrate, Rangoon, yesterday directed summons to issue against all the accused fixing the hearing for May 30.

STORM IN BAY OF BENGAL.

CARRIAGES BLOWN OVER AND MAIL HELD UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 16.

The storm reported in the Bay of Bengal has passed inland in the vicinity of the Nanpada station causing extensive damage to the station buildings and staff-quarters there and at the contiguous stations. Small breaches are also reported at miles 41-5 to 6 and 408-2 to 3. The down Madras Mail due at Howrah at 7-36 this morning could not proceed further than Urlam station till daybreak. Some carriages of the Parlakimedi narrow-gauge Railway standing at Nanpada station were blown over on to their sides.

Through communication is interrupted at present.

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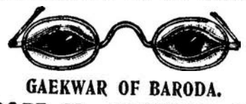

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AN ADMIRAL'S RECOLLECTIONS.

THE ROYAL NAVY SIXTY YEARS AGO.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SERVICE.

Admiral Charles Penrose-FitzGerald, M.P., who celebrated his birthday on April 30, is one of the survivors of the expedition to the Baltic under Sir Charles Napier during the Crimean War. It is sixty years within a few days that the Admiral joined the *Victory*, but it must be remembered that naval men begin their career at an early age, so that even now he is only seventy-three. Last January he underwent a severe surgical operation, from which he has hardly yet completely recovered, but his many friends will rejoice to learn that he is progressing favourably. A correspondent of the "Morning Post" called on him at Folkestone, where he lives in retirement, spending the best part of his time in cabinet-making in a little workshop which he has established at his residence. Asked to give some account of his history and experiences the gallant Admiral said:—

"I was born at Corkbeg, in County Cork, where my father was a landed proprietor, and I am a younger son. My elder brother, Mr. Robert Penrose-FitzGerald, who succeeded to the family estates, was for eighteen years member of Parliament for Cambridge. My father was a great yachtsman, and it may almost be said that he brought me up in boats. It is not surprising, therefore, that I learned to love the sea, and that from an early age it was my ambition to enter the Royal Navy. At the age of eleven I was sent to Burney's at Gosport, which was then, I believe, the only naval training school in the country. In my time the original Burney, the founder of the establishment, was dead, and the school was conducted by his son. Among my schoolfellows was a boy named Domvile, who is now Admiral Sir Compton Domvile, formerly Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. The school has ceased to exist, and I cannot say that I regret the fact. Indeed, I have never heard a human being say a word in its favour. The system of teaching adopted was to thrash us for every little mistake we made in our lessons. However, I have one pleasant recollection of the place, and that is of being allowed to row in a great fourteen-oared barge which had been presented to the school by King William IV. I used to row bow, and many a pleasant outing did I have in that strange craft. I was at Gosport for two years, and that is the only education I ever received except that which I acquired by private study or in the course of my professional career. For I was only thirteen years of age when I became a naval cadet and joined the *Victory* at Portsmouth in that capacity. Of course, it was a proud day for me when I first donned my naval uniform and put my foot on the quarter deck of Nelson's flagship. I was a little bit nervous to what I ought to do, so I consulted a friend of mine, whom I looked on as an authority, because he had been nearly two months in the Service, and he assured me that the first thing I had to do on going on board was to call out:—'I have come to avenge the death of Nelson.' I did not doubt his word, but when the critical moment came I did not feel I was big enough to avenge anybody's death, so I went up to the first person I saw—it was, I think, the boatswain—and told him I had come on board to join.

FIRST CRUISE.

"My first cruise was to the West Indies as a naval cadet, in the *Colossus*. In those days you served two years as a cadet, then four years as a middy, so that it took six years to reach the rank of Mate. A Mate was what is now called a Sub-lieutenant, and I must say that I prefer the former designation to the latter, which is French, not English. Among the Mates at the time I joined as cadet was Sir Walter Hunt Grubbe, who, I am happy to say, is still living, and who presided last July at the dinner of the Navy Club, at which we entertained Mr. Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty. The Navy Club was founded as far back as 1765, and Nelson was a member of it. Our crew on board the *Colossus* were a rough lot, and they had a grievance against the Admiralty.

"The facts were these:—There had been considerable difficulty in securing a crew at all. The Russian War was in progress, and so many ships were fitting out at the same time that it was difficult to get seamen. Some people talked of resorting to the Press Gang, as in former days, but public opinion was decidedly averse to such a measure. At length it was decided to bring over two hundred seamen from the *Ajax*, a guard-ship at Kingstown, and draft them to the *Colossus* at Portsmouth. The men resented this bitterly, as they had been promised leave, and they considered, therefore, that the Admiralty had broken faith with them. The summer being then well advanced, and it being too late to take part in that year's campaign, it was decided that we should take a cruise to the West Indies, with a view to getting our crew into something like order. Physically they were a fine body of men, but, as I have said, they were discontented, and soon they broke out into something very like open mutiny. One night, when the Commander was going the grand rounds, some of the men jumped out of their hammocks, picked up shot from the shot racks, and rolled them at the legs of the grand rounds, who found themselves in the undignified position of having to drop their lanterns and hang on to the hammock hooks with their hands to save their legs from being broken. Next day there was a big flogging performance, and there was no more shot-rolling.

TIME'S CHANGES.

"Floggings in my early days were not infrequent. Nowadays that form of punishment has been abolished, and very properly abolished, but it does not follow that it was not justified at the time of which I am speaking. The fact is that there is a very great difference between the men of sixty years ago and then men of to-day. Nowadays they are amenable to a milder discipline; formerly they were not. And if the character of the seaman has changed for the better, so has that of the officers. There are far fewer black sheep on the quarter-deck than there were formerly. Of all the men with whom I was associated on board the Colossus the only two who ever attained to flag rank were the captain and myself. Nearly all the others came to grief, and a number of them were turned out of the Service for misconduct. There was then no compulsory age retirement. We had had a spell of many years' peace, and a lot of old fellows were dug out who had not been to sea for twenty years or more, and who had no more right to be called officers than my valet.

"The Colossus was an 80-gun two-decker, which had just had engines and a screw put into her. Those were the early days of steamers, and the engines were only intended for use when the vessel was becalmed. In fact, the Admiralty used to keep a sharp look-out to see that commanders did not use coal unnecessarily, and to this cheeseparing policy are to be attributed a good many of the disasters that have happened to ships Royal and Havana, and I remember that of the Royal Navy. We put in at Port we were lying in the harbour of the latter place when news came of the victory of the Alma.

"The Colossus returned to England in the earlyspring of 1855, and, after a refit at Devonport, she sailed for the Baltic with the great fleet which left the Downs in the April of that year. This was the second great naval demonstration in the Baltic during the Russian War. The demonstration of 1854 had failed to effect any particular purpose, and the same may be said for that of the following year, in which in a humble way I took part. We lay off Kronstadt for months doing absolutely nothing. In fact, Admiral Dundas did exactly as his predecessor, Sir Charles Napier—Charley Napier, as he was always called by the men—had done before him. Napier had been ordered not to risk his fleet against stone forts, and because he faithfully carried out his instructions he was severely censured by the Admiralty and superseded in his command. The fact is that there was a popular agitation on the subject and the Government of the day were only too glad to shift the odium from themselves to a distinguished public servant. "Charley" was not the man to take such treatment meekly. He got elected to Parliament for Southwark, and from his seat in the House poured many broadsides into the Government. I remember him well, as he was a friend of my father's, and it was he who gave me my nomination to enter the Service. He was a fine old sailor, and he distinguished himself greatly in the service of Portugal, for, like Lord Cochrane, he served under foreign flags. Like the great Napoleon, he used to carry snuff loose in his waistcoat pocket."

FROM WOOD TO IRON.

"I have spoken of the improvement that has taken place in the Royal Navy in my time as regards the personnel. At the same time there has been a great improvement of the conditions under which both officers and men live. At present I believe the British Navy to be the finest Service in the world. There is nothing like it. One does not make money in it, but one has everything else. For my part, if I were beginning my life over again I should not hesitate to adopt a naval career. As regards the seamen, they are far better off than their predecessors. There is no doubt that the men who took part in the mutiny at the Nore had real grievances. The provisions served out to them were vile, and they had other legitimate grounds of complaint. Parker, their ringleader, was an educated man. Now all this has been remedied. The food is good and the men are far better off in other ways. They get all sorts of pickings in the shape of extra pay for badges, for marksmanship, and so forth. Even in my early days the ordinary fare to which we cadets were often condemned was of the worst. We had salt beef that was flavourless and as hard as leather. There was very little variety about the menu. It was pea soup and salt pork one day and salt beef and suet pudding the next. We preferred the pork because we could at least get our teeth into it.

"As regards the vessels, of course I have seen stupendous changes. When I first entered the Navy warship were all built of wood. Iron was only adopted by degrees for construction, and the first attempts were not successful. I am speaking of iron ships as distinguished from ironclads. It was found that when a shot was fired into an iron ship the splinters of the iron were far worse than wooden splinters, and, moreover, that it was impossible to stop the hole that was made. So for a time iron ships fell into disrepute, and justly so. Of course there were oldfashioned naval officers who objected even to ironclads, and ridiculed them when they were introduced, but I am not speaking of them at the moment. I am speaking of unbiased critics. Then when armour plates were introduced iron ships came into vogue again. The earlier ironclads were wooden battleships which were converted by being 'razeed'—that is to say, they had a deck cut off in order that they might be able to carry the armour."

A FORECAST OF THE FUTURE.

"What will happen in any future war it is extremely difficult to say, for things have changed, and, indeed, they are changing every day. As a result of what happened during the Russo-Japanese War I draw the conclusion that henceforth nearly everything will depend on gunnery and the command of speed. I am bound to tell you, however, that with regard to this question of the command of speed I am at variance with some very distinguished brother officers.

Admiral Custance, for instance, is of opinion that if both sides mean fighting speed is of very little importance. What I think myself is that speed is most important, strategically speaking, because it enables you to choose when you will fight, while on a bright day you can get between the other fellow and the sun. To be able to choose your own time means that you can, if necessary, wait for reinforcements. I have only just been reading an interesting book by Mr. J. R. Hales on the Spanish Armada, and have been impressed by the fact, which he brings out quite clearly, that the whole game of the Spaniards was to grapple with our men on board in a hand to hand fight, but that our vessels being faster than theirs, our men kept at a distance and hammered the enemy with cannon.

"Of course Admiral Custance is technically right when he says that when both sides are determined to fight speed is of little importance, but that is not my point. It is quite true, for instance that at Tsushima the victory was due to superior gunnery, and that the speed of the Japanese vessels had nothing to do with it. It is an undoubted fact that in these days the guns have outclassed the armour. No armour can stand against the shots of a 13.5in. gun, and now one of our newest vessels, the "Queen Mary," is to carry 15in. guns. With such weapons the side that gets the first shot in will have an immense advantage, but I do not agree with what was said by somebody the other day at the annual meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects that the first shot will necessarily secure the victory. It depends on whether or not the shot hits the ship in a vital part."

CRUISE OF THE "BACCHANTE."

The Admiral went on to speak of his voyage round the world as captain of the Inconstant when that vessel formed part of the detached squadron under the Earl of Clanwililam, and the two young Princes, Prince Albert Victor and Prince George (the present King), were on board the Bacchante. On that occasion Prince Louis of Battenberg, now First Sea Lord, was his Third Lieutenan on the Inconstant. "At Shanghai," the Admiral said, "I took the Princes out shooting. It was their first experience of pheasant shooting. In Australia the Princes took part in torpedo practice. Prince George went out in a whale-boat to pick up one of the torpedoes, and it very nearly hit the boat. Had it done so the boat must have been sunk."

On the subject of naval defence the Admiral does not think there is the slightest fear of an invasion of these shores. In these days of submarines and torpedoes, he thinks, a foreign enemy would have not "a dog's chance" of landing here. But he is far from thinking that our existing naval force is sufficient to protect our overseas trade and our Dominions and Dependencies.

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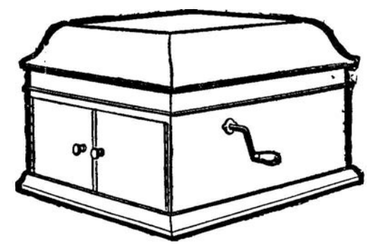

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THE LAW OF THE ULSTER PROBLEM.

ACTS OF ARMING AND DRILLING.

QUESTION OF HIGH TREASON

The landing of large quantities of arms and ammunition in Ulster has created such an impression on the public mind that it is being asked on all sides whether the law has not been broken, writes a legal correspondent in "The Times." Inquiries into the possible legal consequences of the preparations of the Covenanters to resist Home Rule had already exercised the thoughts mainly of lawyers and politicians. The dramatic move made in the early hours of Saturday morning has set everybody in search of answers to a series of questions.

It is asked, for instance, whether the military training which is being carried on both by Unionists and Nationalists is not wholly contrary to law. The statutes of 60 George III. and 1 George IV., Chapter I., prohibit all meetings and assemblies of persons for the purpose of training or drilling themeselves, or being trained or drilled, to the use of arms, if the authority of the King, of the Lord Lieutenant, or two justices of the country has not been obtained. Thus there is no doubt that where no such of military exercise in the words of the authority has been granted the practice of Military exercises in the words of the statute—to "the imment danger of the public space" is unlawful. Yet it would be difficult to obtain a conviction in Ulster, and though the venue might be changed by virtue of the exception made in the case of Ireland by the Statute Law Revision Act, 1873, it would no doubt be thought impolitic to change the venue in the circumstances.

THE TREASON FELONY ACT.

On the other hand, according to the Treason Felony Act, 1848, the offence of treason felony is declared to be committed by anyone who "compasses, imagines, invents, devises, or intends" to levy war against the King within the United Kingdom in order to put force or constraint upon, or intimidate or overawe, either House of Parliament. Here, however, it may be fair to assume that the members of the Cabinet would not come forward to swear in public that they had been overawed and intimidiated by a movemnt which they affect to despise so far as the progress of their legislation is concerned.

A second question raised is whether the importations of arms is an offence. Royal proclamations prohibiting the importation of arms into Ireland were issued in December, but their validity has been challenged and it would appear that they are of no effect. One purported to be made under section 43 of the Customs Laws Consolidation Act, 1876, and the other under section 8 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879. The latter Act refers to the export of arms or the carriage of them coastwise apparently only for ultimate export. It is probable that an order made under the former Act should be apply to the whole of the United Kingdom, and that it would not be permissible to descriminate against Ireland any more than against an English country. Were the proclamation good, every person procuring or hiring other persons to assemble for the purpose of running the prohibited arms and ammunition might be sentenced under this Act to any period of imprisonment not exceeding 12 months. A sentence up to three years' with hard labour—in this case apparently the Penal Servitude Act, 1891, does not reduce the term—may be passed upon persons convicted of being found armed or disguised in the possession of goods liable to forfeiture under the Customs Acts within five miles of the sea-coast or any tidal river. Under the Act of 1876 it is also an offence to signal to or from a smuggling vessel at Donegal.

ASSAULTS ON POLICE AND COASTGUARDS.

Of course where assaults on the police or the Customs officers or the coastguards are committed the offenders may be prosecuted in the ordinary way, and there would probably be little favour shown to the kind of "peaceful picketing" which received legislative sanction in the case of labour disorders through the Trade Disputes Act, 1906. Heavy penalties are imposed by the Customs Act, 1876, upon anyone who assaults or obstructs an officer of Customs in the execution of his duty. It is also made an offence by statue to assault a constable (the Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871), or to assault or resist or willfully obstruct a police officer in the execution of his duty (Prevention of Crimes Amendment Act, 1885). An assault means some attempt or offer to do injury to another, and every unlawful imprisonment is an assault. A count for false imprisonment is frequently inserted in indictments for assault. False imprisonment is any total restraint of the liberty of another in a building, or even in the street, without lawful justification. Therefore it is an unlawful act to surround police, Customs officials, and coastguardsmen either in their homes or on the highway in such a manner as to prevent them by fear of violence from carrying out the duties of their calling.

The announcement yesterday from our Correspondent in Ayr that the Roma, a small steamer, was "under arrest in Ayr Harbour as a result of the gun-running in Ulster," excited inquiries about the right of the Government to take such action. Under section 76 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, any officer of the Navy or the Army on full pay, or any Customs officer, may seize and detain a vessel if he has reasonable grounds for believing that the vessel has become subject to forfeiture. The question whether it could be held that there were reasonable grounds for detaining the Roma would no doubt depend largely on the validity of the proclamations against the importation of arms if action were to be taken by the owners.

HIGH TREASON!

Yet a larger question is put—namely, whether Ulster can be held to be in a state of war or rebellion. This brings up the consideration of high treason. One kind of high treason is the levying of war against the King in his realm. It is sufficient to constitute the levying of war if there is an arming and arraying in a warlike manner under pretence to reform religion or laws or to remove grievances, whether real or pretended. In the case of Ulster's army there is no pretence to reform religion or laws or to remove grievances. The Volunteers have been raised not to subvert any existing law or to redress any existing grievance. They have been enrolled in contemplation of a contingency which may not happen. To convict a man of high treason against a hypothesis would be tantamount to giving legal recognition to what the Greeks called "skiamachia." A very different question might arise if the Home Rule Bill were placed on the Statute-book and the Volunteers then continued to drill and mobilize in resistance to an Act of Parliament.

STORY OF A GREAT DISASTER.

HOW A RUSSIAN WARSHIP MET HER DOOM.

In the new number of the Russian service review, "Army and Fleet," the Grand Duke Kyrill publishes a moving personal narrative of the foundering of the Petropavlovsk, destroyed by a Japannese floating mine just ten years ago outside Port Arthur Harbour, says the St. Ptersburg correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

The Grand Duke, who was one of the few survivors, says that at the moment of the explosion he was standing with the artist Verestchaguin on the starboard side of the bridge. Verestchaguin was sketching the Japanese squardron, which was visible in the distance, and as he worked he spoke of his experiences in other campaigns. With great assurance he said that he was fully convinced that where he was nothing could happen amiss.

"With absolute suddenness a terrifying explosion burst near us. The battleship quivered with frightful violence, and almost at once a rush of hot, suffocating gas came up like a gust with enormous force and burned my face. All the air was filled with a heavy, penetrating smell which seemed to me to be the smell of our ammunition. The Petropavlovsk immediately began to list heavily to starboard.

"I ran across the deck to port. I had to jump over the body of Admiral Molas, whose head was bleeding. He lay beside the bodies of two signalmen. I climbed up a twelve-foot turret; and then I realised that our magazine had exploded and that our ship was boundering. All the star-board side was already awash, with waves beating on the deck. She was also going down by the bow, and it could not be long before she was engulfed.

GRAND DUKE'S STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

"I shinned down from the tower and at once threw myself into the water. A strong wave lifted me, and a current spun me round as in a maelstrom, and then threw me far out from the ship, where I was still whirled round and at the same time sucked down. A dreadful noise of water and complete darkness overwhelmed me. I felt that I was going straight to death. I made the sign of the Cross and began to pray. I remembered all my family relations and those dear to me. It second that my last moment had come, for respiration was getting impossible, and by panting for breath I was swallowing water and began to choke.

"Instinctively I started moving my hands and legs and then to my surprise I felt myself rising towards the surface, and the sense of things around me seemed lighter. I gathered hope and energy. Another sharp struggle and I was on the surface of a fairly calm sea. I caught hold of a piece of floating wood, and noticed that I was at some distance from the Petropavlovsk, which continued to settle down. Her sterm was now standing up nearly vertical, and the propellers were still revolving in the air. This moment stamped itself especially deep in my memory.

"I saw the floating roof of the battleship's cutter drifting near me. I let go my plank and seized the handrail of the roof. Next I saw swimming past me a midshipman, by name Schlippe. I called to him, but he did not answer. Later I learnt that both his ear-drums had been burst by the explosion.

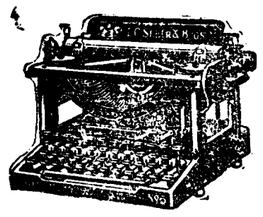
THE RESCUE.

"Then in the distance I saw a big row-boat. I shouted, but no one heard me. I still had the hope of being saved, and did not feel my strength abating. At last I was seen, and a boat from the torpedo boat Gaydamak came up to me. Two sailors had difficulty in lifting me out of the water, for my heavy overcoat was sodden with the sea. From the boat I was taken to the deck of the torpedo-boat Bezshumny. There in the cablin my body was rubbed with vodka. I was given warm clothing and cognac, and at once they informed my brother, Boris, who from the Golden Hill had seen the entire catastrophe. Later he himself arrived and took me from the torpedo-boat to his personal railway train.

"The news of the perishing of Admiral Makaroff and his officers and men and the loss of the ship weighed on me as something irreparable. And the death of my best friend, Lieutenant von Kube, added to this, made all these disasters fall on me like blows that will never be effaced from my memory."

A BROTHER'S PRAYER.

The Grand Duke Kyrill's brother, the Grand Duke Boris, contributes his personal narrative of the disaster as he witnessed it from the shore. Distracted at the sight and at what he felt was the sure death of his brother, he writes, he hastened back to his train and knelt in front of the ikon that had been given him by his younger brother Andre. "I prayed fervently," he proceeds. "'Oh, God, work a miracle, and save my brother!' Then a ray of hope cheered me. And in almost the next minute I saw a midshipman driving up in frantic speed to my train. I felt that he was the bearer of good news even before he said: 'Your brother is saved.' I hurried at once to Kyrill's side and found him greatly shaken. He kept saying to himself 'Poor Kube, poor Kube!'"



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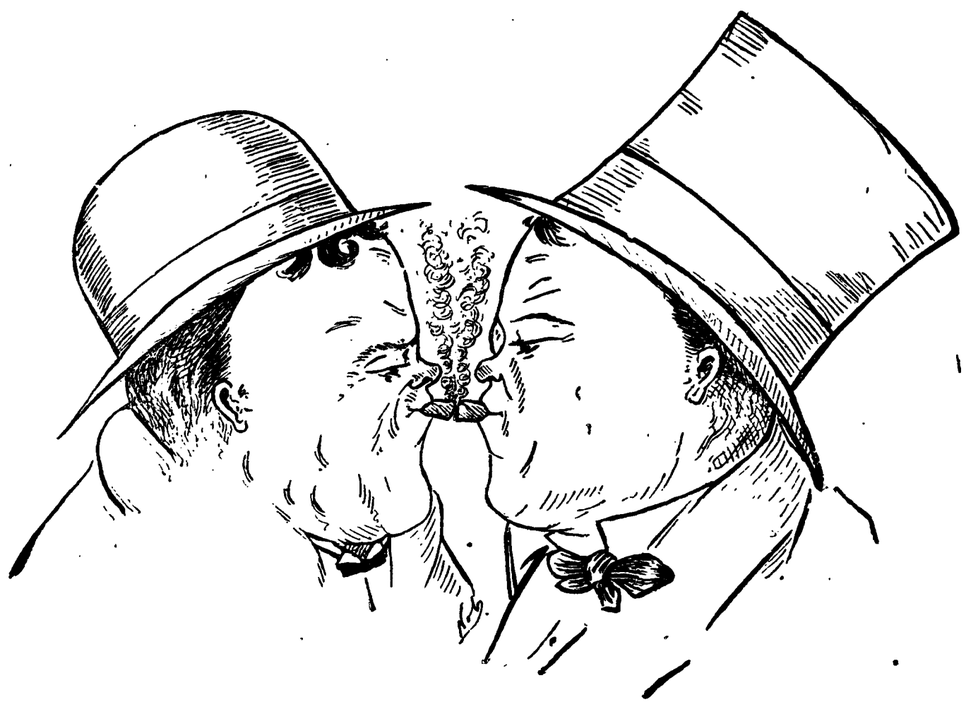

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FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, May 1.

Never was there such a vogue for silk as at the present moment. All the newest models for afternoon wear are being carried out in silk, and taffetas really reigns supreme; it is used alike for costumes, coats, and millinery. Then silk coats and skirts are also being introduced; these are generally worn with very light lawn or lace blouses, and are often extremely pretty. Most of the present coatees are made with a little basque, which is frequently pleated or gathered into the waist-band, and this is a more becoming style than the short-waisted bolero proper, though that is also to be seen. Coats are generally made with double or treble basques or tunics, often cut very full; but it is comforting to find that our skirts are also widening out a little at the hem, sometimes by means of fluted pleats, and sometimes by an arrangement of gored seams.

THE BLOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

All the newest blouses are made with the "Raglan" sleeves, and this style seems inclined to be popular for a long time. From the point of view of the amateur needlewoman the fashion is a welcome one, as it very much reduces the often troublesome business of dealing with the armhole, while it also lessens the number of the seams. The very pretty design for a blouse given in our illustration could be carried out by the homeworker with the greatest ease. As will be seen, the sleeves are cut in the Raglan style, and the outlining seams are corded. The blouse would look well carried out in soft white satin. The roll collar is also of the satin; while the little Medici collar and the jabot are of cream lace.

A BABY'S PALETOT.

The making of little frocks and coats for the baby's wardrobe is a very fascinating occupation, and one that even those women who are not much in love with needlework are generally very pleased to undertake. The pretty design depicted in our sketch for a baby's coat or paletot has many merits, and could be easily carried out even by the amateur. The material might be either white silk poplin, which would have a very smart effect; or, for more general wear, white cotton poplin or some similar thick cotton material could be chosen that would wash well. The design is very simple. The yoke bodice and the sleeves are cut in one in the kimono style, thus saving troublesome armholes, and the straight skirt is then put on with a thick piping cord to outline the waist. A little lace-edged collar completes the pretty coat.

A CHARMING WALKING COSTUME.

A new and original design for a coat-and-skirt costume is always in request; and we think the very becoming confection which appears in our illustration meets this need admirably. While it is quite up-to-date in every way, it happily avoids those extremes of fashion which are seldom in the best of taste, and are really becoming to very few wearers. The costume pictured might be carried out in any fine cloth; one of the new chestnut-brown shades in a nice corded or crepe cloth would be particularly effective. The coat with its shaped basque or tunic is cut in the newest style, and the collar, cuffs, belt, and buttons should be of either cloth or velvet in a darker tint of brown. Of course, the dainty jabot should be of cream lace. The hat should be of brown straw to match, with the crown of tartan silk, and with a bright, straw-coloured aigrette. Tartan silk could also be used for the collar and cuffs instead of brown velvet, if it was preferred.

ACTRESS'S DESPAIR.

PASSIONATE LETTERS TO A STAGE LOVER.

The unhappy love affair of a Paris actress who killed herself because her passion was unrequited was related at length in the Paris courts on April 28, says the "Daily Mail."

Mlle. Juliette Lefevre, to her intimates "Chou Chou," was a general favourite with Parisians. She fell in love with M. Andre Brule, the ideal stage lover. But finally she began to look pale and haggard and took to morphia, cocaine, and opium. One morning she was found dead, surrounded by flowers and wearing her pearl necklace, and with his portrait in her breast. By her side was a dainty revolver. She had made a will leaving all she possessed to M. Brule, and the courts have now to decide whether he or her mother shall inherit the estate.

A few months before her death she wrote to her lover:

"What have I done to you? Nothing. In my anguish I pray the Virgin to show me what I ought to do. It is my life that I stake on this sheet of paper. If you tell me to go, I shall obey. I shall pretend to have courage and patience and I shall go to Paris, and one morning it will be finished. You will say: 'It is these accused drugs,' but in reality it will be the horrible torment of seeing you no more. You are the only thing I have loved. I have wept for you whole nights. My jealousy almost kills me. My love, how I fear to-morrow!"

After two days there is this entry:

"You have had a great success and I am happy. You went to supper with your friends and with other women. You did not even kiss me. It is all over now. I have done nothing but love you too much. You cannot know what an infinite love I had for you. You are all my life. I hope you will never know hours such as mine."

Again:

"I am happy this morning; I saw him for five minutes."

But the next day she was plunged in despair. A few weeks later she wrote the last letter.

WOMAN AND INTELLECTUAL LIFE.

A COMPARISON.

Whether we consider that ability for scientific researches arose as a by-product of human evolution, or in some other way, it has become an asset of the first importance to our species," writes T. D. A. Cockerell in the "Dial."

"The history of nations and the experience of individuals alike indicate that prosperity and progress must come through new ways of utilising inherent abilities, the discovery of self being the first step toward the discovery of the laws and potentialities of nature.

"It is probable that the most highly civilised nations of to-day resemble the steam engine in the small proportion of useful work done in comparison with the energy expended; so that *the social problem, like that of the engineer, is one of conservation and utilisation, of the avoidance of waste.*

ARE WE PREVENTING ABILITY?

"It is, therefore, extremely interesting to inquire whether the commonly received opinion, that women are less competent than men to engage in research, has any foundation in fact. The answer, if it can be found, is not longer a matter of mere sentimental interest, but insolves the most practical considerations. Are we, through the organisation of society, and in consequence of our customs and prejudices, preventing the development of an enormous amount of intellectual ability, which might be of incalculable value to our species? That this question is not inherently absurd is shown by the history of science as cultivated by men: the long periods of stagnation and infertility, certainly de to nurture rather than to nature.

SOME BRILLIANT SUCCESSES.

"Dr. Mozans, in a work of over four hundred pages, seeks to show that women not only are able to engage in severe intellectual labour, but that they have done so in very numerous instances in the past, with the most brilliant results. He begins with a discussion of woman and education in ancient Greece, and after a short chapter on woman's capacity for scientific pursuits, describes in detail the achievements of women in mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, medicine, archaeology, and invention. Then follows a chapter on women as inspirers and collaborators in science, and a final one on the future of women in science, with a summary of the argument. There is a good bibliography.

"The author has been indefatigable in searching the records of the past, and has assembled a surprising amount of information. When, however, the reader has recovered fro mhis first astonishment at the array of illustrious names, he is likely to reflect that after all, when these are spread out over the length of history and the breadth of civilisation, they are as rare as comets in the sky. He is likely to note that one comparatively small volume is needed to recount the scientific deeds of women, whereas nobody would think of writing such a book on 'Men in Science.'

EQUAL POWERS BUT DIFFERENT PREFERENCES.

"There are two rather distinct question involved: whether women in general are intellectually inferior to men, and whether it is possible for women to exhibit very high mental powers. The latter point must certainly be conceded, even if we temper the glowing pages of history, and confine ourselves to the most authentic cases. Everything Dr. Mozans has recorded might be literally true, and yet might be true that the female sex was appreciably inferior to the male in intellectual powers taken as a whole. Dr. Mozans, in his concluding chapter, suggests that the sexes have substantially equal powers, but men, as Etienne Lamy said, prefer analysis, women synthesis.

WOMEN AVERAGE BETTER.

"My own judgment, after teaching both men and women for many years, is that not even this difference exists. As a matter of fact, when I have men and women undergraduates in the same class, the women *always* average better, generally considerably better, than the men. This no more proves that the female sex is inherently superior, than the reverse is proved by the arguments one often hears. The reasons for this state of affairs are complicated; but college women have on the whole fewer outside activities than the men, and are not so likely to be taken up with purely 'professional' course. It is also probable, since the women at college are in a minority, that *they represent a more selected group.*

"John must go to the university to get ready for law, or medicine, or what not; but it is not worth while to spend money on Mary unless she is clever. In some cases, I believe that women gain an advantage from the way they approach intellectual subjects. The boy, mixing with other boys, has acquired certain active prejudices; the girl, coming into contact with a new world of thought, naively appreciates things more nearly according to their real merits. Some people call this 'feminine intuition'; but is it not rather lack of social inhibition?

"Dr. Mozans remarks on the multitudes of unmarried women—necessary multitudes, because of the numerical excess of their sex in civilised countries. Why should not they be contributing to the advancement of knowledge? It is, however, extremely undesirable to hinder the ablest women from getting married, and equally undesirable to leave scientific research in the hands of any but the able.

ABOUT UNMARRIED WOMEN.

"Madame Curie is said to be an expert on babies as well as on radium; and when we have discarded some hoary notions, and have found really educated husbands for our brilliant women, it will probably not appear that marriage is a fatal obstacle to scientific activity.

"Dr. Mozans does not so consider it, of course; but we protest against the idea of presenting to a young woman the alternatives of science *or* marriage, as may easily be done with the best intentions. It is not long ago since university fellows were required to remain celibate, and very good [illegible] rule, until we begin to look at things in a larger way.

PRIVATES IN THE INTELLECTUAL ARMY.

"Among men and women there will arise a certain number of individuals endowed with such remarkable powers that they become exceptions to orinary rules, and require special environments. If a teacher finds one such during a lifetime he is fortunate, and it is his duty to do everything in his power to bring about the fruition of so rare a plant, throwing all considerations of time and academic technicalities to the winds. He is, however, mainly and essentially concerned with the normal person of good ability, who should lead a normal life, and contribute his share to the progress of the world. I believe it is perfectly practicable for the majority of such people, let us say a fourth or a sixth of the adult population, to serve at least as privates in the intellectual army, and in the course of a lifetime to make positive contributions to human thought or knowledge. 'It is doubtless possible for a very much larger number to have intellectual interests of some kind, though not actually engaged in consecutive work.

"This means a great extension of 'amateur' activities, and a great increase in general culture; not only fruitful in itself, but furnishing a public well able to appreciate and utilise the greater labours of the genius. So far as history and experience show, there is absolutely no reason why women should not share equally with men the glories of such a renaissance."

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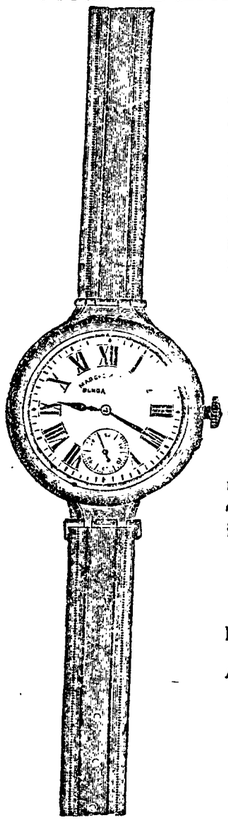

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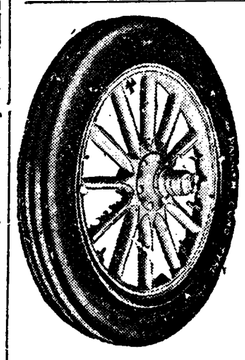

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